The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,307—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1882.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL STEAMERS leaving on the following dates will call at Naples instead of Malta, if the Egyptian quarantine is not withdrawn in the meantime:—

Poonah	31st March.
Deccan	28th April.
Clyde	12th May.
Indus	26th May.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	24th Mar.
L. POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	31st ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
— THIBET	2593	450	C. Fraser	21st ,,
L. DECCAN	3429	550	J. B. Chapman	28th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	140	Without food.	III do.	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route.
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
,,	II do.	70	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	130
,,	II do.	105	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AUSTRIA	G. Zurich	1,709	400	27th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. Mahorcich, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 13th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers:—

DAPHNE,	appointed to sail on the	8th April,	
VORWAERTS,	do.	do.	8th May,
ORION, (new)	do.	do.	8th June,

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3 500	700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	5th April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th January. 1880.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. St. DUNSTAN for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 15th inst.
S. S. LADY DALHOUSIE for LONDON, sailing about 18th instant.
S. S. ATHABASKA for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 25th instant.

THESE fine steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a few passengers. For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP Co.
Steamer FRANCE.

[illegible]SIGNEES of CARGO by the above [illegible]mer are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at [illegible]e Prince's Dock.

[illegible]n be admitted unless passed by Captain [illegible] the departure of the steamer.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

[illegible]S will be received up to the 20th [illegible]r DELIVERY at Grant-road (Bombay), Baroda, and Ahmedabad of PARCELS [illegible]e Company's line, from the 1st proximo. [illegible]does not bind himself to accept the lowest

F. MATHEW,
Agent & Chief Engineer.
[illegible]neral Offices, Bombay, 13th March, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sails on MONDAY, 20th March, 1882, at 6 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

S. S. PEARL, 466 tons, will SAIL on THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1882, calling at Hurnee, Rutnagurry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingorla Chupra, Marmagoa, Carvar, Compta.

DADABHOY JEMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow-street. Agent, s.s. Pearl.

TO LET, with an immediate possession, for an OFFICE lately in the occupation of Tyrel Leath, Barrister-at-Law, entirely open to the breeze. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time to PAY CALLS on the SHARES of this Company is further EXTENDED to TWENTY-ONE days from the date hereof, and all calls paid within such extended time will be received with interest at 9 per cent.

By the Order of Directors,
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th March, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th March, 1882, for the IMPROVEMENT OF THE WARDEN ROAD NEAR THE BATTERY.

Form of Contract and Specification can be had on payment of One Rupee, and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 200 to accompany each tender, and a further deposit of Rs. 200 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose tender is accepted.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. I. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.
Bombay, Dy. Exec. Engr.'s Office, March 18, 1882.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-4

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,
PREPARED AND CURED ON THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish	Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish	Cash ,, 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts per doz., Cash,	Rs. 8 0
Pints ,, ,,	5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash	Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash	30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WHITE FRENCH WINES
(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash prices. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.
CHABLIS	18	0
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, L[illegible]
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, [illegible]
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING D[illegible]
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMB[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRIST AND HIS SOLDIERS,
A SACRED ORATORIO;
BY
JOHN FARMER,
Organist of Harrow School,

Will be performed by a choir of 70 voices in the Cathedral Girls' School, TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, 21st,
At 5-30, Bombay time.

Admission, Rupee 1.
Reserved seats, Rupees 2.

Books of words (4 annas each) and tickets may be had from SOUNDY & Co., or at the doors.

Profits in aid of the Restoration of the Organ of St. Peter's, Mazagon.

KENNEDY MEMORIAL FUND.

RECEIVED the following sums on behalf of the above Fund:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Major W. A. Roberts	20 0 0	Col. H. Fraser	50 0 0
Col. A. E. Parkins	25 0 0	Major G. H. Trevor	50 0 0
Capt. R. D. Rutherfurd	15 0 0	Lieut. Col. H. Collett	50 0 0
Major T. L. Lewis	16 0 0	Capt. Lord Wm. Beresford, &c.	50 0 0
Major A. Gaslu	20 0 0	Lieut. Col. A. R. Badcock	50 0 0
Major Genl. Sir C. M. McGregor	21 5 9	Capt. T. F. Miller	20 0 0
Hon'ble M. G. Talbot	20 0 0	Lieut. Col. Combe	20 0 0
Dr. H. C. Kirkpatrick	20 0 0	Lieut Col. Woodthorpe	30 0 0

KING HAMILTON & Co.
7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. ZAMBESI,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA,
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR de JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED, about 14·2. Must be cheap and very quiet. Particulars to "F.," *Gazette* Office.

D COMPANY B. V. R.—One hundred Pit Stalls RESERVED for Mrs. Norville's benefit, on Wednesday.

LOST, on Saturday, a small BUNCH OF KEYS. A reward of ten rupees will be paid to anyone bringing them to the Manager, Watson's Hotel.

FOR SALE, an iron BARGE in good order. Capacity about 20 tons, Bombay cargo. Apply, JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE LODGE, Matheran, to be let for next season, fully furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, 33, Elphinstone-circle.

MOSS ROSE, per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-8. The only tobacco for Cigarettes, unrivalled for genuineness & aromatic flavor. Trial is earnestly invited. Howard & Co.

TO LET, a very desirable SHOP, Hornby Row, next-door to Mrs. Hunt, the milliner. Apply to MAJU & Co., Tea merchants, No. 22, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a small PUNT or "Dinghey," not less than 5' beam, with pair oars or sculls and awning. Apply, stating price, to C., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elph. Circle, Bombay.—"I am happy to say the Sewing-machine works well and gives satisfaction.—S. De' B.' Rohera. 1882."

TO LET, a desireable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, quite open to the westerly breeze, with a nice garden. Apply to COWASJEE DADY LIMJEE, 31, Cumballa Hill.

NOTICE to chunam contractors. Tenders are invited for 15,000 cubic feet of best chunam delivered at Bombay or Goa. Apply for tender forms to Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, 1, Nesbit row, Hummum-st.

ARTILLERY CHARGER, Chesnut Arab, for SALE. Rs. 550. Apply "H. A. B.," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

BEST fire-test KEROSINE-OIL of 125 of can be had at Khoja Fukeera Bharmul, 571, Shaik Memon-street, opposite to Lohar Chawl.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.—Just received a fresh consignment per s. s. Inchclutha. Reduced price, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.—SIGG-SULZER & Co.

ST. PAULI BEER.—Just received a fresh consignment per s. s. Inchclutha. Reduced price, Rs. 6-4 per dozen.—SIGG-SULZER & Co.

GRAND Central Hotel, under European management. Board and lodging Rs. 100 per month. Board only Rs. 60, best table in Bombay.—G. AGRATI.

COPPER-PLATE Engraving, Card-printing, die-sinking and embossing neatly executed in the best English style by Esperance & Co., Church Gate St.

IVORINE Billiard Balls do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, John Roberts & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, owner going home, one Semi-Grand PIANO by Broadwood and Sons, nearly new, price Rs. 450; a nearly new canoe-shaped double-seated PHAETON, price Rs. 550. Apply to "M. X.," care of this paper.

GRUYERE CHEESE! Gruyere Cheese!! Gruyere Cheese!!! a most magnificent and delicious Cheese ever before imported in India. Annas 13 per lb. Trial orders respectfully Solicited. BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, genuine PORT WINE, in cases of 1 dozen each; also TINTO and BRANCO in barrels of 10 and 20 gallons each—received direct from Portugal. Apply to H. F. SOARES & Co., Apollo Street.

"SIR FERGUSSON" Pressed Cigarettes (without mouth-piece). The favourites of the day. Most delicious, and of an exquisite flavour and aroma. Rs. 3 per 100. D. MACROPOLO, 9, Kalbadevie-road, 32, Meadow-street and Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, district TONGA, in good repair, with moveable top; also HARNESS and pair of dun "Tilari" PONIES, good match, fast, and quiet, both ponies go very well under saddle also. Price of turn-out Rs. 350. Apply to "D. F. O." Thana.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, [illegible] Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, [illegible] Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The [illegible] Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The [illegible] Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The [illegible] Amendment Act, and the Bombay [illegible]ce, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply [illegible]te Office.

[illegible] EDAM AND CHEDDAR [illegible] BACON, 12 as. per lb., at PEARSE'S, 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...

Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WASHING FABRICS.

26 in. LANGTRY TWILLENA, PLAIN COLORS, 12 As. per yard.
CAMBRIDGE, SKY, PEACOCK, NAVY PINK, CORAL, BLACK, CREAM.

26 in. FANCY GALATEAS—12 As. per yard.
Colours—NARROW BLUE STRIPE, MEDIUM BLUE STRIPE, NARROW PINK STRIPE.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, CHECKED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—LIGHT BLUE, LIGHT PINK, LIGHT GREY.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINE, POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colour Ground—BLACK, NAVY, CHOCOLATE, WHITE, CREAM.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, SPOTTED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—NAVY GROUND, WHITE SPOTS—SCARLET, WHITE SPOTS—BLACK, WHITE SPOTS—BROWN, WHITE SPOTS.

30 in. PLAIN FRENCH CAMBRICS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—NAVY, SCARLET, MYRTLE, BLACK, BROWN.

30 in. FRENCH SATEEN POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Colour Ground—GREY, BLACK, NAVY, BROWN, SCARLET, PINK, DRAB, WHITE, CREAM.

30 in. FRENCH SATEENS, PLAIN—Rs. 1-4 per yard.
Colours—GOLD, NAVY, PINK, CERISE, PEACOCK, CREAM, BROWN, CHOCOLATE, MYRTLE SKY BLUE, SLATE, WHITE.

32 in. FRENCH FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS OR SHIRTINGS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.

WHITE MATERIALS.

26 in. LACE STRIPES, 8 As., 10 As., 14 As. per yard.

SWISS EMBROIDERY.

4 As., 6 As., 8 As., 10 As., 12 As., 14 As., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3-0.

PATTERNS POST FREE—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
MRS. NORVILLE,
Under the immediate Patronage of
MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT
and the Officers and Members of
THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
at 9 precisely.

A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. J. S. Foote, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Emma Markham and Mrs. Norville.

To be followed at 9-45, by the sparkling burlesque,

LA! SONNAMBULA.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. J. S. Foote, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Eliza Gordon, Miss Emma Markham and Mrs. Norville.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.
MRS. NORVILLE'S BENEFIT.
ONE HUNDRED PIT STALLS
RESERVED FOR
D COMPANY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 150 tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SEALED TENDERS, "endorsed," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of good faith.

Five per cent, on the value of the contract will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's office, Byculla, March 18, 1882.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficent beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's saline underwent a most searching experience of many years' duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils, Sickness, Feverishness, and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it and established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other existing preparation.

NO OCCULT SUPERIORITY attaches to the preparations of Eno, Lamplough, Hockin, Hibbert, or Wenham on account of their being manufactured in England.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums, and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MILK TESTERS,
OR
LACTOMETERS,

MAY be relied on for testing the purity of Buffaloes' or Cows' Milk. These afford the only means of detecting and checking the habitual watering of Milk which is carried on by Bazaar Milkmen. They are adjusted to 84 deg. Fahr., and are practically accurate for the Bombay temperature.

TESTER, with TRIAL JAR, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	...Rs.	1	8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Vaseline	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... ,,	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	...Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	1	4
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	3	0
Do.	per bar		... ,,	0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... ,,	0	12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the PREMISES now in the occupation of THACKER and Co., Ld. Apply to the MANAGER,

THACKER & Co., Ld.

THE OFFICERS, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, will NOT hold themselves RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted by their Messman, KULLEEN KHAN, of Lucknow.

E. JUSTICE, Captain,
P. M. C., 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

MR. JOHN KEMP WELCH of 18, Billiter-street, London, has THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS at his Cotton Press, Tuticorin, under the management of Mr. W. L. HILL.

Per pro. JNO. KEMP WELCH.
W. L. HILL.
Tuticorin 13th March, 1882.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

PORTABLE COOKING STOVES by Brown and Green, with oven 15½ by 13 by 10 inches. No brickwork required, specially recommended for economical consumption of gas coke. Price Rs. 40, including 1 foot pipe, damper and cleaning door.

SMITH and WELLSTOOD'S "VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, on the American principle. Price Rs. 40, including poker, rake and spare fire-clay back.

Apply at GAS WORKS, Parell.

NOTICES.

DR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,

WILL shortly leave Bombay for Europe and does not intend returning to the East. He therefore recommends those with defective vision to take the opportunity of consulting him at the Establishment of his Agents, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co.,

2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Herewith we give a copy of an article published on February 21, 1882, in the *Madras Athenæum*:—

A REMEDY FOR DEFECTIVE VISION.

The blessing attendant upon the enjoyment of good sight is not appreciated so much by those upon whom it has been bestowed as it is by those who from neglect or other causes have lost it, or who from their birth have suffered from defective vision. In a tropical country such as India, the constant glare to which the eye is exposed renders it more liable to injury than in countries where the rays of the sun are less powerful, and we have no doubt that there are many in Madras whose defective eyesight is a constant source of anxiety and discomfort to them.

Many of our readers will perhaps imagine from the heading which we have given to this article that we have discovered some sovereign remedy for defective vision. Unfortunately, we cannot lay claim to so great a distinction, but must confer the honour upon Mr. A. Menist, Oculist-Optician, now residing at the Elphinstone Hotel, Mount Road, where he may be daily consulted by those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit conferrable on them by one who has devoted a lifetime to this particular profession, and who holds numberless testimonials as to his successful treatment, with glasses of his own make, of cases, many of which had been given up as beyond the reach of the skill of the optician. In a pamphlet which Mr. Menist has had printed for circulation, upwards of seventy testimonials may be found from persons of unimpeachable veracity and of high standing, connected with all branches of Her Majesty's Service as well as in civil life. We may also add our humble name to the list, as, from the immense benefits we have derived from the use of Mr. Menist's pebble spectacles, we have been induced to thus lay before the public—or at any rate that portion who suffer from defective vision of any nature whatsoever—the great advantage to be gained by availing themselves of his skill before it is too late to do so. We may add that Mr. Menist intends leaving for Europe at the end of the present week, and that it is not his intention at any time to come out here again, so that those who need his services would do well to avail themselves of the chance whilst they have it; it will be too late to regret the omission so to do after he has left. To ensure the obtaining of glasses exactly suited to the eye, a personal interview is necessary, as Mr. Menist himself remarks in his pamphlet:—

"Perhaps the most important point of all is to have the eye exactly suited, for which purpose a personal interview is very desirable, as there are a number of indications which a practised optician would note, but which cannot be conveyed here."

Mr. Menist cautions people against the haphazard plan generally employed in the selection of spectacles, together with the use of inferior glasses, which are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and very rightly remarks that as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common glass spectacles now so generally sold. The spectacles sold by Dr. Menist are made from the purest natural crystal or pebble, the lenses being cut in strict accordance with the latest improvements of science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames are substantially made of gold or silver only, as these have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his pebbles, his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though the use of steel would be doubtful economy in a tropical climate, as it corrodes so quickly, and causes both discomfort and injury to the sight by getting out of shape. With regard to the stability and structure of his frames, Mr. Menist remarks that they "are all the result of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired," and goes on to add:—

"One of the chief essentials in good spectacles is to place the lenses before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance, according to the particular defect of sight under treatment. Ill-made and loosely-jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the lenses, entirely alter their focal power and so injure the eyes."

In Dr. Menist's pebble spectacles, every detail of construction is most carefully studied with the object of attaining the utmost efficiency. As he himself remarks—

"Inferior spectacles may be obtained for half the price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one."

With regard to the necessity for taking to the use of spectacles, and for due care in their selection, Dr. Menist remarks:—

"The symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and, either from ignorance or feelings of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has resulted." * * * "It should be borne in mind that the most perfectly constructed lenses cannot of themselves afford relief, but may, on the contrary, cause injury, unless exactly suited to the condition and requirements of the eye. To determine this a knowledge of its organization and pathology is necessary, as well as a practical acquaintance with the science of optics; and lastly, but not least, the experience which long practice can alone give."

All these requirements are, to the best of our knowledge and by the testimony of others, fulfilled in the person of Dr. Menist himself, and having derived immense benefit from the use of a pair of his spectacles, we have been induced to thus give publicity to the fact, that others, who may feel so disposed, may not lose the opportunity of consulting him before his departure for Europe, which, as we before stated, will take place at the end of the present week. Previous to making use of his spectacles, we had contracted a habit of occasionally rubbing out with our nose what we wrote with our pen, which was distressing and annoying in more ways than one. Now, however, we are saved the infliction, and for the improvement duly tender our sincere thanks to Dr. Menist.

We may add, as a caution to the public, that Dr. Menist has had no agent whatever in Madras for the sale of his optics for the past nine years, and that he has none now. Persons, therefore, requiring any of his glasses, can obtain them only from Dr. Menist himself.

NOTICE is hereby given that the advertisement which recently appeared regarding the estate of the late Mr. F. Turner, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, is CANCELLED, the local committee assembled not being one of adjustment.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
Engineer's General Agent.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per share, for the half-year ending 31st December last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, at the Company's Office, No. 7, Hummum-street, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુળજી સનસની કંo
i.e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th March, 1882.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1881, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended, respectively, the 30th June and 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 20th March, 1882, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, March [illegible], 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

MONEY seems still tending to increased ease in the London money market. The outside rate of discount is now quoted ¾ per cent. under the Bank minimum, and payments of gold into the Bank still continue, £125,000 having gone in yesterday. Prices of Government stocks of all kinds are quoted as before, and Bar Silver is again quoted 51⅞. Copper is quoted 10s. per ton lower, Wallaroo being now given as £69-10 and Braziers at £75-10. Yellow-Metal and Spelter are as before, viz., 6½d. and £11¼. Wheat is firm, and again a slight advance is made in the quoted rates, No. 1 Soft White being 8s. 11d, and No. 2 8s. 5d.

Linseed is unchanged, Bombay being quoted spot 46s. 6d., and to arrive 46s.

Rapeseed is quoted weak, and Guzerat Yellow is quoted spot 52s., to arrive 48s.

Poppyseed is quoted to arrive 42s. 6d.

The Manchester market is again reported quiet, but steady, and 40's Mule is now quoted 10d. Other prices the same as before.

The Coffee market is flat, and Mid.-Plantation 68s. Good Ordinary Native 47s. 6d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency and Mid.-Uplands are now quoted 6⅜d. on the spot, sales of the day being 12,000 bales. Arrivals had a higher tendency, Surats being quoted as follow :—

Broach Good, Good clause,	March-April, Canal	..	6 5-32
Hingunghat, Good do.	Feb-March do.	..	6¼
Oomras do. do.	March-April do.	..	5 7-16
Do. G.F. do.	do. do. do.	..	5 5-32
Do. F.G.F. do.	April-May, Cape	..	5 9-16

The sales of the week again show large takings by the trade, viz., 79,000 bales, 67,000 bales being bought and 2,000 bales forwarded; the imports had again been large, 106,000 bales, so that the stocks keep up to a high figure, viz., 757,000 bales. The total visible supply is now almost the same as it was last season, and this is only brought about by the large and early supply of East Indian, which now show in sight an excess on last year of about 260,000 bales.

In America the week's receipts are only 57,000 bales as against 107,000 bales last year, but the stocks at the ports are still in excess of last season, and though prices are moving up, there still seems a belief that cotton is being to some extent held back in the interior. At all events speculating for a "pinch" or "corner" in autumn seems still confined very much to the other side of the Atlantic.

The statistical position at home this week is as follows compared with last year's :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
Total stock in Liverpool at date....	757,000	786,000
Of which Surats	81,000	39,000
Total visible supply of all kinds....	3,130,000	3,120,000
Of which Surats..........	619,000	360,000
Stock in London	57,000	51,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	6¾	6 3-16
Do. Fair Dhollera..........	4 5-16	4 9-16

The receipts, shipments, and stock in the United States are up to date as follows :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
Week's receipts at ports	57,000	107,000
Total do. since 1st September.	4,026,000	4,892,000
Exports to date to Great Britain	1,564,000	1,995,000
Do. to Continent........	1,045,000	1,015,000
Stock at ports	929,000	863,000

Our Cotton market here has been steady to-day, with a fair business doing at yesterday's prices, but sellers have not been able to obtain any advance. Contracts of Fine Dholleras are again reported at Rs. 210, and also for good Broach next month's delivery at Rs. 233.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a quiet day after the mail, and the current quotations are :—

	Total.	Demand.	3 months'.	4 months'.
Banks......	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-8d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
		3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.	
Credits........		1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 11-16d.	
Documents....		1s. 8 17-32d.	1s. 8 23-32d.	
France		216¼	218¼	

After the 15th April business can be done at 1-32 lower.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, especially 4 per cents, have been very strong to-day, and very large sales have been made at 101¼ for cash; 4½ per cents, however, are not much inquired for.

Bank, Land, and Miscellaneous shares are much as before, and we make no alteration in our quotations, except for Bank of Bombay, which are a little weaker and have been placed at Rs. 762½.

Press Companies are firm with rather an upward tendency. Spinning shares are very quiet, with in some cases a further decline. Kandeish Mill has fallen from Rs. 930 to Rs. 915, and Madras United from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,025.

FREIGHTS are a shade firmer, and speculators are now holding out for 33s. 9d. for Cotton to Liverpool, but they have not as yet been able to get it except to a very limited extent. For London the steamer Gleadowe is now full, and the Lady Dalhousie is the only steamer engaging at 35s.

The market for sailing ships via the Cape is very strong. The County of Caithness has been fixed for Liverpool for a full cargo at 50s. with concessions, and 4,000 bales have been re-let in her at 47s. 6d. to be shipped before the 5th May. The wooden ship Grampian has also put in the berth for Liverpool, and has engaged 1,000 tons at 47s. 6d. with concessions, and for London the ship Eastern Chief has further engaged 700 bales at 47s. 6d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	810
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	103

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	470
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	55
Colabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,040
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co........	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	525
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	347½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	205
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	235	2,025
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,075
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00	all	50	615

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	750 xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	275
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30p. s	590
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	800
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	910
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	700 xd
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	885
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	535
Empress S. & W. Co...	736	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co......	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,095
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,125
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	800	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,030	70 p. s.	1,040
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	915
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	925
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	880
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,395
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	247½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,225
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	915
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	950
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	665
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	320
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	940
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	900
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	465
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	145x 130d
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct. p.s.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2¼
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	970
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited..	42,000		5	..	10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air..............................	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer............................	73·3
Dew Point..	69·1
Relative humidity of Air............................	·638
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	88·5
Minimum do, do. (read at 10½ a. m.)...	74·2
General Direction of Wind......	NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	329

From 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 a.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Marana, 1,681 tons, Captain J. Hard, sailed on the 18th instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Mourino, 1,027 tons, Captain W. Clark, sailed on the 18th instant for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Coinston, 1,490 tons, Captain T. H. Evans, sailed on the 18th instant for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gleadowe, 1,430 tons, Captain J. William, sailed on the 18th instant for London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Woodhorn, 978 tons, Captain W. Harroway, sailed on the 18th instant for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, sailed on the 18th instant for Liverpool with a general cargo, and a lady, child and nurse as passengers.

THE steamer Schaldis, 1,324 tons, Captain H. Percival, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Marseilles (12th February) in ballast. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Cochin (15th March), with a general cargo, and Mr. A. Sheares as a passenger.

THE steamer Lismore, 2,716 tons, Captain C. A. Sibthorpe, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from East London (1st March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Schaldis (s)	Percival	Marseilles, Feb. 12.
18	Lismore (s)	Sibthorpe	E. London, March 1.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Cochin, March 15.
	Clan Macleod (s)..	Burham	Natal, Feb. 23.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Cutch, March 16.
19	Ben Voirlich (s) ..	Willies	Malta, Feb. 26.
	Abyssinia	Hughes	Liverpool, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
18	Coniston(s)........	Evans	Calcutta.
	Gleadowe (s)........	William ..	London.
	St. Dunstan (s)......	Henry	Liverpool.
	Marana (s)	Hard	Liverpool.
	Mourino (s)	Clark	Antwerp.
	Woodhorn (s)	Harroway ..	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Lismore, to Liverpool.
Steamer Schaldis, to Liverpool.
Ship Grampian, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
14	Killean	McKinon....	Liverpool, Nov. 25.
	Ebenezer	Sorenson....	Bombay, Jan. 27.
	Silhet	Pitt	Trinidad, Oct. 23.
15	Quangtung (s)	Edwards....	Port Blair, March 10.

DEPARTURES.

March 14.—Steamer Culna.
March 15.—Steamers Ravenna, Shahzada and Curlew. Ships British Merchant and Star of Italy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March		
16	Tibre (s)	Galle.
17	Ravenna (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March		
16	Chindwara (s)	Calcutta.
	Vesta (s)	Calcutta.
17	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—3 packages whisky, King, King and Co; 50 cases whisky, D. D. Shah and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—190 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Thessaly (s)—12 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
Armenia (s)—5 casks earthenware, Allybhoy Somjee.
Hispania (s)—10 casks bird shots, Tyebally Dawoodjee.
Inchclutha (s)—4 casks black paint and 50 drums linseed oil, Hajee Essac Sob and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

France (s)—21 runlets tar, Hussounally Noorbhoy; 28 cases champagne, 8 cases sherry, 4 cases claret, 1 case chables and 1 case still hocks, Grindlay Groom and Co; 30 cases brandy and 101 case whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 10 cases Prussian blue, Nezerally Sarufally; 50 cases champagne, Lyon and Co; 149 boxes window glass, Shrufally Mamoojee; 25 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.
Perim (s)—254 packages gun-powder, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Hartlepool (s)—2 cases medicines sorts and 8 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Albuera (s)—12 packages earthenware and 16 packages glassware, Sooltanally Abdoollaly; 50 drums turpentine and 200 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 16 packages tar, Tyebjee Esmaljee; 30 packages earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaj.
Bretonhall (s)—5 cases toys, Essoofally Caderbhoy.
Bokhara (s)—12 boxes silver bar (Rs. 1,21,050), the National Bank; 30 cases oilmanstores, A. C. Ahmed; 8 cases dye, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 42 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,19,500), David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. J. Marshall—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 100 bales cotton, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Khimjee Oodhowjee—150 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee.
Citadel—400 cwts myrabolams, Luckmedass Narandass; 5,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ludha Dewjee.
County of Dumfries—15 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Marana (s)—75 cwts linseed, Dewjee Nanjee; 400 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Athabasca (s)—262½ cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursee; 501 cwts bones, Curimbhoy Nanjee.
St. Dunstan (s)—56 bales wool, Ghella Bharmull; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Sewice Dhrumsee.
Sheikh (s)—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj.
France (s)—432 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall; 1,600 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Manjee; 564 cwts wheat, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 1,200 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon, and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawant.
Shevington (s)—800 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 250 bales cotton, John Marshall; 188 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 64 bales cotton, Mooljee Dayal; 50 bales cotton, Mugun Jaitha.
Rydal Hall (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 175 cwts myrabolams, Vussonjee Veerjee; 2,001 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co.
St. Columbian (s)—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 82 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhovandass and Co; 150 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 325 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Lismore (s)—1,750 bales cotton and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Hispania (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 9 bales hides, Mowjee Mahomed; 14 bales hides and skins, Esmall Gangjee; 25 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 7,999½ cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co.
Canara (s)—1 bundle gold coins (Rs. 7,500), M. Mackenzi and Co.
Poona (s)—261 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bringburn (s)—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florence (s)—999 cwts gingellyseed and 5,400 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Mourins (s)—1,500 cwts rapeseed and 1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Inchclutha (s)—500 cwts nuxvomica, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodhorn (s)—675 cwts groundnuts, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dallam Tower (s)—250 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Bokhara (s)—200 bales cotton, the P. and O Co; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Chrysolite (s)—400 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—150 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara (s)—158 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 401 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Chrysolite (s)—108 bales cotton, Lyon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Brocadail (s)—703½ cwts gingellyseed and 2,292 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co;
Lord Eslington (s)—100 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lord Eslington (s)—944 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Brocadale (s)—39,102 cwts mowraseed, Choonilall Lulloobhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—62½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Stopford, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 17.

Steel, Lieut. Col, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Morse, Major, 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Sibi.
Miller, Surg. Major, on leave, from Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 20.

The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 25th inst., for the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. sharp (Madras time). Red uniform to be worn.

All members who are unable to attend the above parades must furnish medical certificates, or apply for leave.

Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who is absent from the annual inspection parade without leave.

The range at Coorla will be open for class firing morning and afternoon from this date to the 31st inst. (Saturday, the 25th inst., excepted, when it will only be open in the morning.) Members going to Coorla for class firing are requested to be at the Boree-bunder Station not later than 5-55 a.m. (Madras-time), and at Byculla at 6-5 a.m., and they will have their fares paid to Coorla and back. Those going in the afternoon are requested to be at Boree-bunder at 11-50 a. m., and at Byculla Station at 12 noon (Madras-time). Members are requested to send to head-quarters for their ammunition for class firing, there being none on the range.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt. B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, March 17.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieut. G. F. N. Tinley, Sqn. Officer, to be Adjt., *vice* Capt. Jackson, who vacates on promotion.

19th Regt. N. I.—Surg.-Major J. Arnott, M. D., to the Medical charge, *vice* Brigade Surg. Cates, appointed Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bombay.

Surg.-Major P. S. Turnbull, M. D., I. M. D., was placed on general duty, Poona Circle, from 20th Feb. to 10th March, both days inclusive.

Capt. F. W. Snell, S. C., performed the duty of Wing Officer 29th N. I., *vice* Major Bryant, and in addition thereto officiated as Qr. mr., *vice* Lieut. Mayne on furlough, with effect from the 18th April 1881. This cancels that portion of G.O.C. No. 190 of 1881 having reference to this officer.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R.A. officers in this command have taken place :—

Transfers.—Lieut. W. Y. Foster from 4-7 to D. 2 R.A.; Lieut. G. Wright from 8-9 to I-1 R. A.; Lieut. A. T. Warre from 18-11 to B.-2 R. A.; Lieut. C. K. O. Stuart from 17-11 to E-2 R. A.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the Battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names, provided the public are put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Rifle Brigade—Capt. H.P Burn, 1st Bn., and Capt. J. F. Wegg, Prosser 3rd Bn.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified :—

Surg.-Major. M. M. Mackenzie, I. M. D., Civil Surg., Ahmednagar, 11th March; Surg.-Major F.C. Barker, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon, Kaira, 12th March; Lieut. W.J. Lister, R.E., Assist. Engr. P. W. D., 14th March.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff—Lieut. the Hon. C. Colville, A.D.C. to H. E. the C.-in-C., to Cashmere from 20th March to 15th June, on private affairs.

14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. C. Cox to Bombay from 18th Feb. to 8th March, on private affairs.

I.M.D.—Surg. C. B. Maitland to Mahableshwar, from 6th March to 5th June, on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board Lieut. J. H. Dyer (unfit for duty with Troops), 17th Lancers, is granted leave to the port of embarkation for 30 days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for 12 months from date of embarkation.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 13.

Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. J. Fryer, C.B., 6th Dragoon Guards, having been placed on half pay from the 17th March, is permitted to proceed to England, at the public expense.

Lieut. Col. Hatchell, K.'s Rl. Rifle Corps, (Asst. Adjt. Gen. on the Estabt.,) is, under instructions from Horse Guards, directed to proceed at once to England, to assume command 1st Bn. K.'s Rl. Rifle Corps, *vice* Dundas, retired.

Lieut. Col. W. Smith, R. A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Malta, and join the 10th Brig. into which he has been promoted.

Major J. A. Lawrie, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Lucknow, and join D. Bat. 4th Brig. into which he has been promoted.

Capt. F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, is qualified for promotion to the rank of Major.

Capt. C.S. Shephard, 2nd Bn. Rl. Lancaster Regt., is qualified for the rank of Captain.

Lieut. W.H. Coles, 1st. Bn. Leinster Regt. is qualified for premotion to the rank of Captain.

Lieut. J. Jackson, 1st Bn. Essex Regt., is qualified for the rank of Lieut.

Lieut. H. Bower, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., is qualified for the rank of Lieut.

Lieut. F.B.R. Toms, No. 3 Bat. 8th Brig., is directed to proceed from Attock to Meean Meer, and join C. Bat. 4th Brig. for duty.

Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, S.C., lately attached to the 5th Goorkhas, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C., on return from furlough, is attached to the 28th N. I. for duty. Dated 22nd Nov. 1881.

Lieut. F. St. G. Tucker, No. 7 Bat. 11th Brig., is directed to proceed from Delhi to Lucknow, for duty with D. Bat. 4th Brig.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani, on the dates specified :—

On 6th Feb.—Lieuts. H. F. Chesney, R. E.; P. T. Buston, R. E.; W. R. Goold-Adams, 1st Dragoon Guards; C. A. R. Blackwell, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; H. L. Dodgson, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; A. L. Phillips, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; Pri. G. Halloway, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; Driver T. Flanagan, G-4 R. A.

On 8th Feb.—Passed Hospl. Appce. A. D. Cotton, and unpassed Hospl. Appce. W. Clarke, Sub. Ml. Dept.

In G. O. C. C. dated 30th Jan. publishing the appointments of Medical officers to convalescent depots during the ensuing season, the name of Surg. Major E. C. Markey is to be substituted for that of Surg. Major F. A. Turton, for the medical charge of Jutogh.

The following order is confirmed :—

South Yorkshire Regt.—1st Bn. order, dated 14th Feb. appointing Lieut. G. E. Lloyd Asst. Instr. of Musk. to the bn., vice Lieut. P. W. A. A. Milton, with effect from the above date.

The leave of absence, on private affairs, for twelve months, granted to Capt. P.E. Hughes, 2nd Bn. Somersetshire L. I., in Madras G. O. C. C., dated 9th May 1881, is extended to the 23rd July on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. (Bt. Major) R. H. Murray, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.—Col. C. B. Acton, C. B., to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut. F. G. Pollock, (Offg. Sqn. Officer on probation 8th B. C.,) to Calcutta, from the 1st March to the 9th August, to study the native languages.

2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. W. Gregg, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut. P. R. Mocler, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.—Capt. H. D. Williams, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather (Off. Wing Officer on probation 21st N. I.) to Calcutta from date of availing himself of it, to 20th August to study the native languages.

Capt. G. B. Paton, 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., is under instructions from the Horse Guards directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season for duty at the depot.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 15.)

Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Manbhoom, is transferred to Hazareebagh, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Mr. F. Wyer, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Tipperah, to act in First Grade of Magte. and Collr., from 16th ult.

Mr. A. Manson, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Chittagong, to act in the Secd. Gde. of Magte. and Collr., from 16th ult.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Backergunge, furlough for ten months from 24th April.

Mr. E. M. Reily, Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., in charge of the Diamond Harbour Divn. 24-Perghs. dist., furlough for one year.

Lieut. J. H. Warren is promoted to the rank of Capt. in the N. B. Volt. Rifle. Corps, from 7th ult.

The following promotions to the ranks of Capt. and Lieut. in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps are made from 29th Dec., 1881 :—

To be Capts.—Lieut. M. H. L. Gale, Lieut. E. G. Williams, and Lieut. C. C. Smith.

To be Lieuts.—Troop Sergt.-Maj. F. G. Nicolay, Sergt. L. J. Crowdy, Sergt. W. S. Mackenzie, Corpl. R. Wilson, and Corpl. J. Hodding.

Surg.-Maj. R. G. Mathew to be Surg. of the Corps from 29th Dec., 1881.

The services of Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., Depy. Comr. of Police, Calcutta, are placed at the displ. of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr. H. G. Wilkins, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 24-perghs, to act as Depy. Comr. of Police, Calcutta, during absence, on deptn., of Mr. J. Lampert.

Col. W. R. Gordon, Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, leave for two months and 18 days, from 15th April.

Col. W. T. Fagan, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sarun, to act, as Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, during absence, on privilege leave, of Col. W. R. Gordon.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Darjeeling, to act, as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sarun., during absence, on deptn., of Col. W. T. Fagan.

Mr. W. D. Pratt, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to the dist. to 24-Perghs.

Mr. J. Masters, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Fureedpore, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, Midnapore.

Mr. M. F. Beamish, Asst. Supdt. of Police in charge of the Dist. Police, Maldah, to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Fureedpore.

Mr. G. D. Graham, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Sonthal Perghs., is transferred to Maldah, and to have charge of the Dist. Police of that Dist.

Mr. E. St.-George Kaye, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Manbhoom, is transferred to Pallow, in dist. of Lohardugga.

Rev. J. F. Scobell, to be Chaplain of St. Thomas' church, Calcutta, from 13th March.

The services of the Rev. H. King O'Connor, Chaplain of Cuttack, are placed at the displ. of the Govt. of India, Home Dept., from date of the expiry of his privilege leave.

Mr. A. M. Nash, Profr., Presdy. College, to act as Inspr. of Schools, Presdy Circle, from 22nd Feb. last, during absence of Mr. A. W. Garrett.

Mr. H. S. Myers, Offg. Asst. Sub.-Depy. Opium.-Agent Benares Agency, leave for one year, without pay.

Mr. N. T. Ryves, Sub.-Depy. Opium Agent, Bettiah, furlough for one year, from 5th April.

Mr. J. A. Flyter, Asst. Sub.-Depy. Opium Agent, on leave, to act as Sub.-Depy. Opium Agent, Bettiah, during absence of Mr. N. T. Ryves.

The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. J. P. Coy, Asst. Engr., Secd. Gde. from Northern Drainage and Embankment to the Cossye Divn.

Mr. T. Butler, Asst. Engr., Secd. Gde., from the Cossye Divn. to the Officer of the Supdg. Engr., South-Western Circle, as Persn. Asst. to the Supdg. Engr.

The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. F. F. Hensley, Depy. Exmr. First Gde. from charge of the Third Calcutta Divn. to the Central Office of Accts.

Mr. J. M. Broderick, Offg. Depy. Exmr., Secd. Gde., from Central Office of Accts. to the charge of the Third Calcutta Divn.

Mr. F. B. Claudet, Asst. Engr., Secd. Gde., is transferred in the interests of public service from the Julpigoree to the First Calcutta Divn.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

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The series must consist of not fewer than six Lectures. The honorarium is Rupees One Thousand. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of April next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th February, 1882.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

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FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A SHAREHOLDER."—We have made inquiries, and understand the directors have been called upon for an explanation. Pending their explanation, we think it fair to withhold your letter and others we have received on the same subject.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DEANE—March 12th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain G. W. Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

DAVIS—March 15th, at Fortress Gwalior, the wife of Dr. J. Norman Davis, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONALD—PATTON—March 6th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, John Goodall Nesbitt Macdonald, to Ida Louisa Patton, eldest daughter of J. R. T. Patton.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1882.

IT is too soon as yet to forecast with any certainty the probable effect of the removal of the cotton-duties upon the mill industry of Bombay. We have already given our opinion, that the Manchester people will find that they have made a great mistake in supposing that it is for their interest to subject the coarse cottons produced by the Indian mills to a keener competition from the fine goods of the Lancashire looms. They ought to have let well-enough alone, and done nothing to disturb the conditions which enabled them to draw from India a continuous and increasing revenue of twenty-one millions sterling a year. We never regarded as serious the Lancashire cry that the cotton-duties were protective, and we do not for a moment suppose that their abolition will endanger or injure the Bombay mill industry. Our objection to the sacrifice of the cotton-duties was entirely based upon the fact that the incidence of the impost created no inconvenience to those who paid it, namely, the wearers of fine cloths in India, while the salt-tax and the license-tax were not capable of the same defence. In Major Baring's Financial Statement, he does not even allege that these duties were protective to local manufacture. He says explicitly that protection to local manufacture no longer existed. But he points out that one curious effect produced by the partial repeal of the cotton-duties previously effected, avowedly in the interests of Manchester, had been to protect one class of English goods against those manufactured in India. In 1879 the Calcutta Customs authorities represented to Government that large classes of coarse grey piece-goods not dutiable were ornamented by a narrow border, coloured or white, made of fine yarn within the dutiable limit. It was suggested that the border should be allowed to pass free; otherwise the whole cloth would become dutiable. This boon was accorded; and thereupon, says Major Baring, the Bombay authorities asked for a similar favour on behalf of the four-and-a-half inch borders which are in chief use among the colour-loving population of Western India. This application was also granted. Then it arose that while imported goods were able to pass free, though embellished with borders of fine yarn aggregating over six per cent. of the piece, the Indian mills had to make the borders for their coarse grey goods of yarn which paid duty. Here, then, there was protection to Manchester. The Bombay mills were subjected to a trifling increase in the competition of Manchester fine goods, or at least in Manchester fine borders. The effect was unexpected, and foreshadows, in our view, the almost certain result of any materia lincrease in the competition with the products of Bombay mills by Manchester fine goods generally. "The disadvantage to them," says Major Baring, "was perhaps not very heavy, but it has helped to induce them to begin to dye and double the yarn made by themselves. The Bombay Commissioner of Customs, in a recent report, stated that 'yarn dyed and doubled in Bombay is now sold at prices as good as, *or better than*, those realised by imported yarn of similar quality.'" The Commissioner of Customs adds that the duty is saved, and if the experiment is found profitable, the industry will extend. But it was not the duty alone which gave the profit in this case, but the fact that Bombay-made fine goods are saleable at a better price than Manchester goods of nominally similar quality. The cause of that phenomenon we need not point out. It is precisely the same as that which gives Bombay coarse goods the practical monopoly in the Indian market as against Manchester goods of the same class, and is securing for them a similar monopoly in that of China. Bombay goods have from seven to ten per cent. of sizing, while those of Lancashire have from twenty to thirty per cent. when they are honest, and when they are what Mr. Bright would possibly call slantingdicular, have been known to have as much as forty per cent. There is a prevalent belief throughout the East that Manchester goods won't wash.

If the Bombay mills go in for fine goods, they must of course have machinery adapted for making such goods. Considerable improvements have been effected during the last five or six years in the machinery of Indian mills. It is now usual for each spindle to turn out four-and-a-quarter to four-and-a-half ounces per diem, where formerly three-and-three-quarter ounces were the maximum. This great increase of productive power has been effected by adapting the machinery to the quality of the staple, and improved management. It is regarded by practical men as quite possible to turn out fine goods, though not the finest, with the Indian staple. For some time Bombay "thirties" have been in the market, and lately even "forties" have been seen. The usual numbers are from twenty to twenty-six. It was proposed two years ago, when there was a great glut of coarse goods in the market, that the mill-owners should agree to turn out one-half fine goods, so as to allow of the stock of coarse goods being worked off. The temptation to do this will become too great to be resisted if the coarse goods be at all seriously interfered with in their market by increased competition from Manchester fine goods, now freed from duty. There is plenty of cotton in India for spinning up to forties, or even fifties, yarn; such as Hinganghat—now, owing to circumstances demanding inquiry, undergoing rapid deterioration—Broach, Akot, and the finer descriptions of Oomrawuttee. Of course while there is a good market for coarse goods, the Bombay mills are not likely to turn their attention to the making of fine goods. In the former the Bombay mill-owner can always hold his ground with ease against Manchester. The Bombay mills always prefer a contract for twenties or under to a contract for thirties, even if they get one-and-a-half anna per pound more for the latter. It pays them better, and gives less trouble. Improved and suitable machinery would in all probability change all this. The mill hands are gradually acquiring a skill which they did not formerly possess. The inefficient labour hitherto alone available has given Manchester a great advantage over anything that could be done in India in making fine goods. With proper machinery and a more skilled class of mill hands, Bombay will no longer be under any material disadvantage, while the greater durability of the Bombay cloths is an important element which will almost certainly induce buyers to decide in their favour, even if they could get a finer Lancashire cloth at the same price.

It is curious to note that the Chinese, for some reason or another, are gradually cultivating a taste for coarse cloths. The yarns they take from Bombay are now tens and twelves. Japan shows the same tendency, but has as yet only gone down to sixteens. The Bombay yarns are preferred by the Chinese weavers to those of Manchester. We send them very little cloth, as they prefer to weave their own with our yarns. We have alluded to the fact that a curious effect of the partial removal of cotton-duties in 1878 was that a certain class of Manchester goods was protected against the products of the Bombay mills. Another singular fact is that the existence of the duties fostered a trade in English cloth with Zanzibar, and that their abolition will probably now hand it over to the Bombay mills. Cloths of the class in question were brought to Bombay, and paid duty. Pieces which were spoiled in any way and became of small value for Indian bazaars were bought up at auction by the Bombay dyers, who coloured them blue for the Zanzibar market, where the Indian dye is preferred to the European. The drawback received from the Custom House on the re-exportation of the cloth constituted a considerable addition to the profit on the transaction. No drawback being attainable on Bombay-made goods, the dyers refused to have anything to do with them. Now that there is an end to drawbacks upon English cloths also, the Bombay fabrics will probably have a chance. This will be another proof to Manchester that it would have been perhaps as well to have left things as they were.

MOST people would concur with H. E. the Viceroy in the opinion that the issue of the inquiry into Hyat Khan's case is unsatisfactory to all concerned. The suspension of Hyat Khan is removed; but this step has avowedly been taken, not because his character has been vindicated from the grave charges brought against him, but because the absence of witnesses rendered it impossible that those charges could be proved. It is to the credit of the Government that no doubt exists in the public mind that it was sincerely desirous of bringing the allegations preferred against the accused to a judicial test. The impossibility of obtaining evidence frustrated this intention; but the serious endeavour made by the Government of India to procure the attendance of witnesses in Kabul, and so render a trial possible, will have a wholesome effect in spite of the impotent conclusion of the proceedings as a whole.

THE great assemblage of all castes of the Hindu community at the Walkeshwar temples to offer up prayers for the escape of Her Majesty from the recent attempt upon her life is an unusual and very notable evidence of the loyal feeling pervading a most numerous class of the citizens of Bombay. It is not the habit of the different castes to join in prayer or rejoicing, but on this occasion caste differences were merged in a common feeling. It is interesting to find that not only different castes, but different nationalities, can cordially co-operate in doing honour to the Queen-Empress. Both the Gujeratis and the Marathis flocked to the temples on Malabar Hill yesterday. The preacher—a man of exceptional eloquence brought down especially from Baroda—is a Maratha Brahmin, and he of course addressed the audience assembled in the immense temporary structure erected for the occasion in the Marathi language. It is curious that there are no Gujerati preachers, while from the time of Sivaji the Marathis have preached as well as fought, and the tradition has been preserved amongst them to the present day. The founder of the Marathi Raj organised a staff of preachers with as much care as he organised his cavalry, their mission being to preach a crusade along the Ghats and in the Deccan against the Mussulman, and rouse the villagers to fight for their gods and booty. The sermon yesterday is said to have been a very good sample of Marathi pulpit oratory. The assembled worshippers, under the presidency of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and other leaders of the Hindu community, agreed to forward to Her Majesty an address testifying to the loyal feeling of the Hindus of Bombay.

THE Russian caravan which has arrived at Merv, and met with a favourable reception, is evidently the party which a despatch from Berlin some three weeks ago stated had been ordered to proceed to Merv. This expedition was spoken of as a "detachment of Cossacks with an adequate staff of officers." The adventurous Special, Mr. O'Donovan, in a letter to the *Daily News* which we produced *in extenso* on Saturday, thus referred to the incident and indicated its real bearing :—"Should this news be accurate," wrote Mr. O'Donovan, "there can be but one explanation of it. The Turcomans of Merv can at a pinch muster between sixty and seventy thousand horsemen out of their half-million of population. A detachment of Cossacks, however considerable, would be completely inadequate for the subjugation of such a force, especially in view of the ground to be traversed before it could be assailed. Consequently, should this Cossack force be really moved on Merv, it must have come by invitation of the Turcomans themselves, thus showing that an approximation has taken place between the quondam foes; or else it is but a detachment escorting some envoy who hopes to win over the Mervli by fair words and bribes." It would be interesting to know how much specie this Russian caravan which was spoken of in the Berlin despatch as a detachment of Cossacks with an adequate staff of officers took to Merv. Mr. O'Donovan states that a strong pro-Russian party existed in Merv even a year ago. "This party," he says, "was not numerically strong. It was the rank and general position of its members which made it formidable. It was, however, at complete variance with general public sentiment among the Turcomans, and its members were rather shy of expressing their real sentiments." They will probably express their sentiments with less shyness now that the Russian "caravan" is actually in Merv.

WE have already alluded to the Punjab Administration Report for 1880-81 in connection with the state of Kashmir. There is little beyond this of a noteworthy character in that last record of the administration which will come from the pen of Sir Robert Egerton. As usual our relations with frontier tribes have occupied much of the attention of the Punjab Government. It is satisfactory to learn that "on the whole the peace of the frontier was little disturbed." This comparatively peaceful state of affairs is believed to be owing to the wholesome exhibition of British power afforded by the unchecked advance of the British Army to Kabul, and the march from Kabul to Kandahar. It is, at the same time, a gratifying circumstance that our relative immunity from disturbance on the frontier is not wholly due to abnormal military operations, but must in part be accounted for by the fact "that the tranquilisation of the Punjab frontier has been progressing for many years." The only real difficulty during the year in connection with this branch of Punjab affairs was the expedition against the Mahsud Wazirs, which, the Report says, "in the slight amount of suffering caused and in the completeness of its results, has been prominently first in the annals of frontier military adventure." The settlement was compromised, it seems, "by the interference of the Court at Kabul at the time when the Mahsuds had made up their mind to surrender to the British Government and comply with all its demands." This difficulty was successfully disposed of in due course, but the Report somewhat significantly remarks that the settlement was hindered "until the futility of the promises made from Kabul had been evinced." Sir Robert Egerton is able to announce that the hitherto intractable Afridi is gradually succumbing to civilised influence. "The Afridi of the Khyber," the Report goes on to say, "is not yet tamed," and the recent attack on a cavalry picket is cited as evidence of his turbulent character. Sir Robert Egerton, however, believes "there is no doubt that a slow process of civilisation has been commenced; the intercourse held by the principal Maliks with the British political officers during the time of occupation and subsequently has had its effect in enlisting their services and allaying many of their suspicions." There were some difficulties in the Khattak country which were really a continuation of the disturbances in that district during the previous year. Interference was rendered necessary by the inability of the Nawab to maintain order without using force, and this he was not permitted to do. Although the ringleaders have been arrested, we are told strong feeling exists among the Barak population, and up to the present time a large portion of the revenue remains uncollected. The outlook is not rendered reassuring by the statement that discontent among the people will not be allayed "until the Government takes into its own hands the adjustment of the relations between them and the Nawab." The Volunteer force of the Punjab amounts to 1,203 men, of whom 976 are efficient, and their steadiness and intelligence are favourably mentioned. As to the remainder of the Report, it may only be said that the only political event of importance during the year was the visit of the Viceroy to Lahore, that serious crime is decreasing, that the harvests were rather below the average, that the extension of railways has been considerable, that owing to want of funds no public works of any magnitude have been undertaken, and that revenue is steadily on the increase.

IT is reported that Mr. Justice Wilson of the Bengal Bench is a candidate for the Chief Justiceship of Bombay, and his friends believe that he has a fair chance of the appointment. If a local man be selected, it is generally thought in Bombay that the claims of Sir Charles Sargent cannot be overlooked. The elevation of Sir Charles would be really a sort of *imprimatur* of his judicial record, and as such it would be regarded by the honourable judge himself. In fact, it is considered more than probable that he would be content with the tenure of the Chief Justiceship for a year or two to complete his career.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

ON Saturday afternoon last a private meeting of the attorneys of the High Court was held in the room of the Law Society on the court premises to consider what steps should be taken by the profession generally consequent on the retirement of Sir Michael Roberts Westropp from the office of Chief Justice of Bombay. Mr. H. W. Payne, chairman of the Law Society, presided, and there were also present :—Messrs. Jefferson, Boevey, Macfarlane, Crawford, Nicholson, Chalk, Craigie, Bicknell, Smith, Little, Gilbert, Khunderao Morojee, Janardhen Gopal, Pestonjee Kavasjee, Bhaishunker Nanabai, Dinshaw Pestonjee, Dyabhoy Jadooram, C. Tyabjee, Shamrao Pandurang, Mansookhlal M. Moonshee, R. M. Sayani, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Balkrishna V. Kirtikar, Mr. Owen, secretary to the society, &c. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its regret at the retirement of the Chief Justice, who had always manifested an anxiety to promote the interests of the profession and to maintain its high character, and at the loss which the profession would thereby suffer. It was also resolved that a list be circulated amongst the members of the profession, with the object of collecting subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing or instituting some testimonial or memorial to mark the appreciation of the subscribers of the services of the Chief Justice. A Committee was appointed to carry these resolutions into effect. There was but one opinion expressed at the meeting as to the unvarying courtesy and considerateness shown by Sir Michael to every member of the profession during his long career of twelve years as Chief Justice of Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF THE 7TH REGIMENT N. I. FROM BOMBAY.

THE 7th Regiment Native Infantry has, after all, to go to Afghanistan to relieve the 15th Native Infantry, and the following orders have been issued by the Quartermaster-General on the subject :—

"Under instructions from the Government of India the 7th Regiment N.I. will be held in readiness to proceed, without families, from Bombay, for duty in the Quetta District, in relief of the 15th Regiment N. I., and will embark at Bombay in the course of a few days, moving by rail from Kurrachee to Sibi. It will be located under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Quetta District."

"The regiment will be equipped with Mountain Battery tents at Kurrachee, those at present in charge to be kept in Bombay for relieving regiment. Establishments and followers to be on the Kabul scale and accompany regiment from Bombay."

"The Depôt will be formed at Ahmedabad and will be moved there by rail under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District in communication with the General Officer Commanding Northern Division."

"The 7th N. I. will be relieved at Bombay by the 6th N. I. from Neemuch, one wing of the latter being moved down by rail on the departure of the 7th N. I. The second wing of the 6th N. I. to move to Bombay on the arrival of the 15th Regiment N. I. at Neemuch."

"The 15th Regiment N. I. will, on relief, proceed by rail from Sibi to Kurrachee, move by sea to Bombay, thence by rail to Neemuch, where the regiment will be located. Camp equipage will be brought to Kurrachee and there stored."

"The camp equipage of the 6th N. I. to be left at Neemuch for the 15th N. I."

"The Depôt 15th N. I. will be moved by rail from Ahmedabad to Neemuch under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Northern Division, in communication with the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division."

FIRE AT KHARRAK.

ABOUT 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a house of three stories, situated at Kharrak, the property of a Memon widow of the name of Mariambai. The place where the fire occurred is a narrow street entered through a small lane with no outlet on the other side. The ground-floor of Mariambai's house was used as a godown for the storage of coal, hay, and kerosine-oil, while the upper floors were occupied by tenants. The fire originated on the ground-floor and spread so rapidly over the entire premises that the tenants were left no time to save any of their property and effects. The flames caught the roof of a small adjoining house belonging to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; but luckily it was saved from further damage. A large house belonging to the same gentleman was saved by the tenants pouring chatties of water upon the portions of the house on fire nearest to their own. In about an hour's time, during which no water could be had from the water-pipes, and the want of which rendered the steam fire-engines useless, the whole of Mariambai's house was destroyed. Members of the police force and of the fire-brigade complained of want of water. Some was brought to the spot by bheestees, and it was just sufficient for working a manual fire-engine, which did but little good.

REVIEW.*

IN this version of *The Georgics*, Mr. Rhoades has discharged with exceptional excellence the mechanical part of the translator's task, in rendering his original almost word for word into the purest English, choosing for each Latin expression the nearest Saxon equivalent. The following is a specimen from the first Georgic. The words in italics will recall to the reader the *diffugere greges* in the original, where Virgil intensifies the reality of his description by passing suddenly from the present tense to the perfect. The full force of the *dif* might perhaps have been more exactly given by some such rendering as "are scattered in flight," or "are fled abroad," but from expressions so expanded the poetical translator is precluded by the exigencies of metre :—

Oft too comes looming vast along the sky
A march of waters; mustering from above,
The clouds roll up the tempest, heaped and grim
With angry showers: the heaven comes rushing
down,
And with a great rain floods the smiling crops,
The oxen's labour; now the dykes fill fast,
And the void river-beds swell thunderously,
And all the panting firths of ocean boil.
The sire himself in midnight of the clouds
Wields with red hand the levin; through all her
bulk
Earth at the hurly quakes; *the beasts are fled*;
And mortal hearts of every kindred sunk
In cowering terror; he with flaming brand
Athos, or Rhodope, or Ceraunian crags
Precipitates, then doubly raves the south,
With shower on blinding shower, and woods and
coasts
Wail fitfully beneath the mighty blast.

But his excellence does not end with a mere exact rendering, which might, perhaps, have been compassed by any accomplished scholar well versed in the two languages. Mr. Rhoades's mind is in so close accord with that of Virgil that he can faithfully reproduce what may be termed the personal characteristics of his original. Compare, for instance, the quaint kindly humour of Virgil in the following passage with Mr. Rhoades's rendering. How well are reproduced the burlesque comparison of the falling insects with a storm of hail—or shower of acorns; and the sly touch of tender irony, which describes the tiny bee as actuated by the passions of the giant man, but quelled by a handful of dust!

But if to battle they have hied them forth—
For oft 'twixt king and king with uproar dire
Fierce feud arises, and at once from far
You may discern what passion sways the mob,
And how their hearts are throbbing for the strife;
Hark! the hoarse, brazen note that warriors know
Chides on the loiterers, and the ear may catch
A sound that mocks the war trumpet's broken blasts;
Then in hot haste they muster, then flash wings,
Sharpen their pointed beaks and knit their thews,
And round the king, even to his royal tent,
Throng rallying, and with shouts defy the foe.
So when a dry spring and clear space is given,
Forth from the gates they burst, they clash on
high;
A din arises; they are heaped and rolled
Into one mighty mass, and headlong fall,
Not denselier hail through heaven, nor pelting so
Rains from the shaken oak its acorn-shower.
Conspicuous by their wings, the chiefs themselves
Press through the heart of battle, and display
A giant's spirit in each pigmy frame,
Steadfast no inch to yield till these or those
The victor's ponderous arm has turned to flight.
Such fiery passions and such fierce assaults
A little sprinkled dust controls and quells.

This is a reproduction, not of the mere words, but of their spirit. Take again the famous passage in the fourth Georgic, where Virgil displays his ingenuity in the versification of proper names. Mr. Rhoades introduces them into his verse without detriment to its melody or rhythm :—

Around her spun the nymphs
Milesian wool stained through with hyaline dye,
Drymo, Xantho, Ligea, Phyllodoce,
Their glossy locks o'er snowy shoulders shed,
Cydippe and Lycorias yellow-haired,
A maiden one, one newly learned 'een then
To bear Lucina's birth-pang, Clio too,
And Beroe, sisters, ocean-children both,
Both zoned with gold, and girt with dappled fell,
Ephyre and Opis, and from Asian meads
Deiopea, and, bow at length laid by,
Fleet-footed Arethuse, but in their midst
Fair Clymene was telling o'er the tale
Of Vulcan's idle vigilance, and the stealth
Of Mar's sweet rapine, and from chaos old
Counted the jostling love-joys of the gods.

But if it be objected that these are mere mannerisms, to reproduce which may require some ingenuity, but little talent, on the part of the translator, let us apply the two severest tests to which a translation can be subjected. Let us first select a passage of exceptional difficulty in the original, and see how concisely and clearly it is rendered by Mr. Rhoades. Here is the description of the plough from the first Georgic :—

While yet within the woods, the elm is tamed,
And bowed with mighty force to form the stock,
And takes the plough's curved shape, then nigh
the root
A pole eight feet projecting, earth-boards twain,
And share beam with its double back they fix.
For yoke is early hewn a linden light
And a tall beech for handle, from behind
To turn the car at lowest; then o'er the hearth
The wood they hang till the smoke knows it well.

Or take the description of budding in the second Georgic :—

Nor is the method of inserting eyes
And grafting one: for where the buds push forth
Amidst the bark, and burst the membranes
thin,
Even on the knot a narrow rift is made,
Wherein from some strange tree a germ they pen,
And to the moist rind bid it cleave and grow.
Or otherwise, in knotless trunks is hewn
A breach, and deep into the solid grain
A path with wedges cloven; then fruitful slips
Are set herein, and—no long time—behold!
To heaven upshot with teeming boughs, the tree
Strange leaves admires and fruitage not its own.

The second test is to compare with the original the translation of some passage of exceptional beauty and poetic excellence. Here, too, we are bold to assert, the elder poet will be found to have suffered nothing at the hands of the younger. Here is the passage from the speech of Proteus, in the fourth Georgic, in which Virgil so touchingly tells the tale of Orpheus and Eurydice, concluding with the lines in which he approaches more nearly than almost any other ancient writer to the spirit of our modern poets in imaginative sympathy with what may be termed the more human emotions of the lower animals :—

But Orpheus' self,
Soothing his love-pain with the hollow shell,
Thee, his sweet wife, on the lone shore alone,
Thee when day dawned and when it died he sang.
Nay, to the jaws of Taenarus too he came,
Of Dis the infernal palace, and the grove
Grim with a horror of great darkness,—came,
Entered, and faced the manes and the king
Of terrors, the stone heart no prayer can tame.
Then from the deepest deeps of Erebus,
Wrung by his minstrelsy, the hollow shades
Came trooping, ghostly semblances of forms
Lost to the light, as birds by myriads hie
To green wood boughs forcover when twilight's
hour
Or storms of winter chase them from the hills;
Matrons and men, and great heroic frames
Done with life's service, boys, unwedded girls,
Youths placed on pyre before their father's eyes.
Round them, with black slime-choked and hide-
ous weed,
Cocytus winds; there lies the unlovely swamp
Of dull dead water, and to pen them fast,
Styx with her nine-fold barrier poured between.
Nay, even the deep Tartarean halls of death
Stood lost in wonderment, the Eumenides,
Their brows with livid locks of serpents twined;
Ee'n Cerberus held his triple jaws agape,
And, the wind hushed, Ixion's wheel stood still.
And now with homeward footstep he had passed
All perils scathless, and at length restored,
Eurydice to realms of upper air
Had well nigh won, behind him following—
So Proserpine had ruled it,—when his heart
A sudden mad desire surprised and seized—
Meet fault to be forgiven, might Hell forgive.
For at the very threshold of the day,
Heedless, alas! and vanquished of resolve,
He stopped, turned, looked upon Eurydice
His own once more, but even with the look,
Poured out was all his labour, broken the bond
Of that fell tyrant, and a crash was heard
Three times like thunder in the meres of hell.
"Orpheus! what ruin hath thy frenzy wrought
On me, alas! and thee? Lo once again
The unpitying fates recal me, and dark sleep
Closes my swimming eyes. And now farewell:
Girt with enormous night I am borne away,
Outstretching toward thee, thine, alas! no more,
These helpless hands." She spake, and suddenly,
Like smoke dissolving into empty air,
Passed, and was sundered from his sight; nor him
Clutching vain shadows, yearning sore to speak,
Thenceforth beheld she, nor no second time
Hell's boatman lists he pass the watery bar.
What should he do? fly whither, twice bereaved?
Move with what tears the manes, with what voice
The powers of darkness? She indeed e'en now
Death-cold was floating on the Stygian barge!
For seven whole months unceasingly, men say,
Beneath a skyey crag, by thy lone wave,
Strymon, he wept, and in the caverns chill
Unrolled his story, melting tigers' hearts,
And leading with his lay the oaks along.
As in the poplar-shade a nightingale
Mourns her lost young, which some rough [illegible]
swain,
Spying, from the nest has torn unfle[illegible]
Wails the long night, and perched [illegible]
With sad insistence pipes her dolo[illegible]
Till all the region with her wrongs [illegible]

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* *The Georgics of Virgil*, translated in [illegible]
By James Rhoades. London, C. Kegan P[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT IN HYAT KHAN'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The decision of the Government of India in Muhammad Hyat Khan's case is published. After recapitulating the facts concerning the charges brought against the accused, the resolution goes on to say that as only depositions could be obtained, the whole of the papers were submitted to the law officers of Government, who are of opinion that in the absence of the witnesses from Afghanistan no evidence is forthcoming which would establish any of the charges against the accused, except perhaps under one comparatively insignificant head. The Government of India have therefore determined to abandon the prosecution, and the resolution of the 9th June, 1881, is accordingly rescinded so far as a direct trial under Act XXXVII. of 1850 is concerned. The Governor-General in Council cannot conceal from himself that the position in which the case is left is not satisfactory. Charges of the gravest import have been brought against an officer who has passed a long and honourable career in the public service, and whose title to be regarded as worthy of confidence and respect has up to a recent date not been questioned. By some these charges are believed to be true, by others they are regarded as the vilest calumnies. Government have exhausted all the means at their command for the purpose of sifting these charges; and in the opinion of the law officers it is impossible to bring them to the test of judicial examination. The result is that the charges against the accused have not been established. The suspension of Hyat Khan is consequently removed.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY AND LADY RIPON TO SIMLA.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, accompanied by Lord Beresford, Major Baring and Mrs. Baring, Mr. Primrose, the Rev. Father Kerr, Captain Brett, Mr. Durand, and others, left for Simla this evening at 6 o'clock. A guard of honour formed by the E. I. Railway Volunteers received their Excellencies on the railway platform at Howrah. A very large number of officials were present.

ROUTES TO KANDAHAR.

Correspondence is published regarding Brigadier-General Wilkinson's route march from Quetta to Dera [illegible]zi Khan, which sets at rest the question as to the best road from the Indus to Kandahar, and proves that a detachment of British troops can march through the country of wild untamed tribes without a collision arising. It further establishes the fact that with due care long marches can be made through the roughest country without material loss of transport.

His Excellency in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his high estimation of the qualities displayed by General Wilkinson and the officers brought to notice, who are declared to have well earned the approval of Government.

QUARANTINE RULES.

Rules are published as a temporary measure to provide for quarantine against cholera at the port of Aden.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieut. L. R. Owen to be aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

Subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The services of Mr. C. L. Tupper are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Captain J. Burne officiates as Cantonment Officer at Mhow.

DEATH OF A STAFF OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 19.

Colonel Thomas Dyer, Assistant Adjt.-Genl., died at Madras this afternoon from dysentery. Seven weeks ago Colonel Dyer's leg was badly fractured by a kick from his horse. The deceased officer was very popular throughout the Presidency, and his death is greatly regretted.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AMIR'S SUBSIDY.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said he had no reason to believe that the Amir persists in claiming that the subsidy promised to him was £1,000,000. The total amount paid to Abdul Rahman up to the present time, his Lordship said, was £40,500.

INDIAN COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Mr. L. H. Courtney, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said that the Queensland Government had not asked permission to introduce Indian coolies into Queensland.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

A great Conservative meeting was held to-day, at which Sir Stafford Northcote announced his determination to oppose the "Clôture," and advised caution in dealing with Irish questions.

Sir Stafford's remarks met with the unanimous approval of the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF A RUSSIAN CARAVAN AT MERV.

TEHERAN, MARCH 17.

A Russian caravan from Moscow has arrived at Merv, and met with a favourable reception.

AYOUB KHAN.

Ayoub Khan, with a few followers, is now on his way to Teheran.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BASUTOLAND.

CAPETOWN, MARCH 17.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of the Cape Colony, speaking at the opening of the Cape Parliament, said he was resolved to maintain a moderate force in Basutoland, in order to enforce respect for law.

THE BORNEO CHARTER.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The House of Commons has, by 125 against 62 votes, negatived, last night, the motion condemning the Borneo Charter.

Mr. Gladstone said that he would accept the responsibility incurred, and disavowed any policy of annexation.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The *Times'* special correspondent at St. Petersburg states that General Skobeleff has been appointed president of a Commission to reorganise the administration of Turkestan on a civil basis. General Tchernaief is posted to Taskend.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, MARCH 18.

The French press recommend a renewal of the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce with England.

IMPERIAL VISIT TO ITALY.

VIENNA, MARCH 18.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will visit Turin at Easter.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18.

Eighty-five thousand people have been rendered destitute owing to the flood in the Mississippi district.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Camorta, homeward bound, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, Captain G. Mahorcich, from Trieste, left here to-day for Bombay.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left here at 8 a.m. to-day, outward bound for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Total week's sales of Cotton .... 75,000 bales
" " " Surats .... 9,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton .... 106,000 "
" " " Surats .... 18,000 "
" Stock of Cotton .... 757,000 "
" " " Surats .... 81,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London .... 57,000 "

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera 4 5-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 5-9
8½ lbs. Do. 7
40's Mule Twist 0-10
3 per cent. Consols for account 101¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper 84¾
4½ per cent. Do. 91½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes 116½
Bar Silver 51⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

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FRIDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 17.

(Madras time.)

[illegible] .. .. 80·4

[illegible]TURDAY, MARCH 18.

[illegible] .. .. 76·3
[illegible] .. .. 84·5
[illegible] .. .. 87·8
[illegible] .. .. 86·1
[illegible] .. .. 78·7

[illegible]DAY, MARCH 19.

[illegible] .. .. 75·9
[illegible] .. .. 83·3
[illegible] .. .. 87·8
[illegible] .. .. 86·1

WE hear that H. E. the Governor will probably leave Bombay for Mahableshwur about the 5th proximo.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will leave Poona for Mahableshwar on the evening of the 26th instant.

THE 7th N. I. will leave Bombay for the Quetta district in relief of the 15th N.I. as soon as a ship is taken up for them. The date of their departure has not yet been fixed. The rumour that a strong division is to be formed at Quetta appears to be without foundation, the 7th being the only regiment under orders for that place.

ONE field officer, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 102 rank and file, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, left Mhow by rail on the 14th instant to relieve the detachment of that corps at Asirgarh, which returns to Mhow.

A SQUADRON of the 3rd Sind Horse has been ordered to proceed from Jacobabad to Thull-Chotiali to relieve the 1st Sind Horse, which goes to Quetta.

Native Opinion approves of the reduction of the salt-duty:—"The high tax on salt has seriously affected the consumption of the article. Time was within our own recollection when the tax was eight annas per maund; and some four elderly neighbours speak of two annas a maund, a rate at which salt can be had now in some of the Native States. It is believed that cholera and such other epidemics have increased since the salt-tax has been enhanced; and notwithstanding all that the *Pioneer* and others like him may write, it is the highest statesmanship and practical philanthropy that this tax has been so far reduced."

WE hear that the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited have now completed their contract with the Broach Municipality for lighting some two miles of roadway through the most populated portion of the city. Incandescent lamps on the Lane Fox system and the Brush arc lamps are to be used, the former for the street lighting, and the latter for the cross-roads and open spaces. Surat is also negotiating with this company for lighting certain portions of their town. The Rangoon Municipal Corporation have accepted this company's tender for lighting their city with the above two systems, to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per annum. His Highness the Maharajah Holkar is now having a garden and hall lighted with the Brush arc lamps, and it is anticipated that if the lighting is successful, His Highness will introduce the lighting throughout the city and palaces of Indore with both the Lane Fox incandescent lamps and the Brush arc lamps. The Bhownagar Mills are to be lighted with this company's systems.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. GRANT DUFF returned to Madras on the 16th inst.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, the late Member of Council, is stated to have been offered the Governorship of British Guiana, a post worth £8,000 a year, but after some consideration declined it.

MR. R. SANDEMAN, of the Carabineers, who was badly injured at the Meerut races, is reported out of danger.

COLONEL LEWIS BUCK, M. S. C., late Commandant of the 20th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, at Secundrabad, who commanded the Rumpa Field Force during the local "rebellion" of 1879, is on his way out to India to take up a Brigade Command in the Madras Presidency. It is said that Colonel Buck will probably obtain the Bellary command.

THE Jam of Lus Beyla arrived at Kurrachee on the 8th inst., to confer with Colonel Waterfield, Governor-General's Agent in Beloochistan.

A B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer lately at Calcutta anchored at 5 p.m. on a Friday evening, unloaded 1,500 tons of cargo on Saturday, shipped 1,400 on Sunday, and cleared out the same afternoon.

THE Rangoon Volunteers are in luck. A correspondent of a Calcutta paper states that in deference to the resolution of the Government of India authorising municipalities to make grants from their funds to aid Volunteer corps, the local Corporation have decided to give an allowance of eight annas per efficient per month to defray the expenses of ranges, drill grounds, &c., and to assist the poorer members of the corps.

A NEW chair has been created at the Elphinstone College; and Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Naigaumwallah, M. A., the holder of the Chancellor's medal of the Bombay University for proficiency in science, has been appointed Professor of Physical Science. Mr. Cowasjee has taken charge of his new appointment. This gentleman is the only native F. C. S. and F. I. Ch. on this side of India.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held on Saturday last, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit presiding. The report for the year ending 31st October, 1881, was submitted, from which it appears that the Factories Act of 1881 has been generally carried out in a Conciliatory manner. A suggestion was made to the Committee that with a view to impart a theoretical knowledge of the art of spinning and weaving, and to enable the workmen to carry out the theory into practice, thereby rendering them more efficient, a technical and experimental factory might be opened in Bombay at the joint expense of all the mill-owners. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. D. M. Petit, James Greaves, N. M. Wadia, Cursondas Wullubdas, M. N. Banajee, and K. R. Cama was appointed to consider the proposed scheme. The accounts of the Association for the year under review show a credit balance of Rs. 14,853-11-10. The report was adopted, and after passing the usual resolutions appointing the office bearers of the association for the ensuing year, the meeting separated.

OF Rs. 2,05,002-6-0, the amount collected in Bombay for the Military Relief Fund, Rs. 97,304-10-6 have already been distributed, and a balance of Rs. 1,07,697-11-6 remains in the Bank of Bombay. This balance has been found insufficient for distribution on the scale resolved upon by meeting of the general committee of the fund some time ago; and it was therefore resolved at a meeting held on Saturday last to request the secretaries and treasurers to act on the former resolutions; and retaining Rs, 10,000 as a reserve, to distribute the balance, as nearly as may be, to the widows and orphans of Europeans and natives in the proportion then agreed upon. Disabled soldiers shall receive compensation in the same proportion as widows of European and native soldiers, disabled camp followers receiving Rs. 50 each. In the case of children admitted to the benefit of charitable institutions or schools, the amount granted on account of such children is to be paid to the managers of such institutions, on the understanding that the children will be retained in such institution for the full period required for their education in accordance with its rules. It was further resolved on Saturday that applications for assistance to officers and their children be referred to the London committee, and that the relief granted to widows who have re-married should be withheld.

As the accounts of the Irish Relief Fund, started in Bombay some years ago, have been closed, and as no further contribution for the relief of distress in Ireland was required, it was resolved at a meeting of the general committee held in the Town Hall on Saturday last that the balance of Rs. 6,405-0-7 now remaining in the hands of the treasurers be distributed among local charities by a committee consisting of the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., the Secretaries and Treasurers, Captain Walshe, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, and Mr. Grattan Geary.

NOTICING that the adjutancy of the Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, which has been held by Captain T. M. Maxwell, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regt. (late 54th Regt.), since August last year, is now vacant, owing to that officer having been retired under the new warrant and directed to proceed to England, the *Englishman* remarks:—The warrant may be a very good one, but it certainly has deprived the Army of the service of a number of good men full of work and in the prime of life.

BY the retirement of Major G. C. Gregory, 2nd-in-command, 3rd Ghurkhas, the officiating command of the regiment becomes vacant, and will have to be exercised, until an officer be appointed, by Brevet Major E. B. Bishop, who is officiating 2nd-in-command, at present, though but officiating wing officer, and who has only been doing duty with the regiment since December, 1879. Major R. Money, wing commander, who has served with the regiment since July, 1860, will, it is presumed, become 2nd-in-command. He returns from furlough at the beginning of next month.

GENERAL SIR C. M. MACGREGOR, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General in India, has sent in his application for leave to Europe, and he will, in all probability, remain away long enough to witness the autumn manœuvres in Germany and elsewhere.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble G. Napier as Private Secretary to Sir A. Lyall is, it is said, intended to be a merely temporary arrangement.

THE public offices which accompany the head-quarters of the North-West Provinces Government will this year open at Naini Tal on the 1st of May.

IN future, consequent on the Customs reforms announced in the Budget, the office of Collector of Customs, Calcutta, will not be a special appointment carrying a special salary. An addition of one will be made to the ranks of Collectors, and the incumbent chosen for the Calcutta post will receive the salary of his grade. It is probable that a junior Collector will, from time to time, be selected. There will be no further need of the services of the Deputy Collector.

THE Punjab Volunteers were reviewed by General Hume last Tuesday afternoon, and made a most creditable appearance.

THE notices served on all the members of the Preventive service to be prepared to forfeit their situations immediately have, says the *Bombay Guardian*, fallen like a thunderbolt upon this large and respectable body and their families. Government service has been regarded as having almost the stability and fixity of a law of nature, and officials have been accustomed to consider their title to continuous support dependent only on their faithfulness in the discharge of their duties. It begins now to be perceived that it will not do to trust in Government for fixity of tenure in office.

ON the text of the Viceroy's speech at the Calcutta University Convocation, the *Bombay Guardian* writes:—"The Viceroy is censured for making these remarks, for it has been the usage of the secular press of India to speak of the Government education in India as just what it should be in respect to religion. But even the native gentlemen of this country are becoming aware that there is something radically defective about the education given in the Government schools. They who have passed through these schools throw off their ancestral faith, and then, by the licence of their conduct, show that their sense of moral obligation was connected with their religious beliefs. Some native journals have spoken out strongly with regard to this matter. But the chief objection that we take to the Government system of education is that while from the nature of the case it is defective as regards its religious agnosticism, it assumes to be complete, and trains up those who are committed to it to consider that they are taught all that men need to learn. It has never appeared to us that the Government system of education was really neutral. The pupils are freely introduced to the writings of men who oppose Christianity, or men who have made themselves conspicuous by advancing theories and speculations not reconcileable with a belief in Christianity, while everything of an apologetic character is excluded. Lord Ripon's views with regard to the kind of religious instruction needed to complete the education these youths receive would probably differ from those that we entertain. We have no desire to see the Government schools made proselytising; but there is a good deal of information that the pupils might well receive concerning the nature of Christianity. A young man would not be thought well educated who could not tell when and where Mahomed was born, what led him to claim to be a prophet, what were the doctrines taught by him, and how this religion came to be spread abroad through Western Asia and elsewhere. An educated man would need to know something about Hinduism, ancient and modern, just as he might be expected to know something about the religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. Much more conspicuously defective should the education be regarded which leaves the graduate unacquainted with the characteristics of Judaism and Christianity, their relations to each other and their relations to other religions, and the history of the spread of the Gospel in the world.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended on the 15th March states:—No rain fell during the week, and the weather was seasonable. Harvesting has commenced, and prospects are generally good. Prices have risen slightly in Gorakpur, but have fallen in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Farukabad and Moradabad. A few cases of sporadic cholera occurred in Gorakpur and Allahabad, and of measles and small-pox in Kumaun; but the general health continues good. Cattle-disease still exists in Kumaun, and there were also a few isolated cases in Chandauli.

THE inhabitants of Salem, in an address which they presented to Mr. Grant Duff the other day, expressed a sincere hope that His Excellency would not be the last to occupy the gubernatorial chair of Madras. "For we join our fellow-countrymen in protesting against Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, and hope that the protest is not made in vain. The Governor must be a man possessed of the latest ideas of statesmanship, and perfectly free from the prejudices of the service, two essential qualifications most unlikely to be the distinguishing traits of a Lieutenant-Governor." Mr. Grant Duff, in reply, said:—"So far as I am aware that idea—of changing the Governorships into Lieutenant-Governorships—has never passed in a mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a mere suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them, from whatever quarter these good things may be obtained."

A CORRESPONDENT has called on the *Bombay Guardian* to explain on what grounds that paper finds fault with H. E. Sir F. Roberts for leaving Nagpore, with public demonstrations, on the Sabbath or Lord's Day. The Editor says, in reply:—One reason that should have had some weight with the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army is that the Government of India recognises the day, and orders the suspension of business on that day in the various departments of the service. There is evidence in the New Testament that the Lord's Day was observed by the Apostles. Our Lord met with his disciples on the first Lord's Day and on the following; and the Spirit of God was poured out on pentecost, which was also the Lord's Day. When Christ called his servants to the apostolate, he authorised them to make the regulations necessary for the transition from Judaism to Catholicity. Heaven would sanction the arrangements made by them under the guidance of the Spirit of God. Our Lord does not say a word against the observance of the Sabbath, but only against a superstitious use of it. Nor would we say a word against the departure of General Roberts on the Sabbath, if necessity could be shown for it.

THE following extract from a private letter from Burmah is published by a contemporary:—"From last reports to hand from Mandalay it is certain that the abolition of the monopolies is an accomplished fact, and several of those who went in for them—including firms from Rangoon—are likely to burn their fingers by the transaction. The King will not revive them again in a hurry, as his trading propensities are not so strong as were those of his father. The monopolies were rather the creation of his ministers than of the King. Theebaw entered into them, thinking the English Government would not object, to save himself and to prevent himself being cheated by his officials. Now that he knows the said Government will not have them, there a likelihood of no mere trouble arising from this source, for some time to come at any rate."

THE *St. James's Gazette* of February 24 says:—The appointment of Mr. Ilbert as Legislative Member of the Council of India will, we fear, be received in India much as the appointment of Mr. Sendall was received in Natal. Mr. Ilbert has had, we believe, a singularly distinguished career at Oxford, followed by a Balliol fellowship; he has had considerable experience in equity, drafting, and conveyancing; and—a matter more pertinent to his new duties—has had a good deal to do with the drawing of important Government measures. But the office to which he is appointed is one associated with the names of very distinguished men. The successor of Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen should be, in the esteem of the Indian public, a man of mark. The appointment of Mr. Whitley Stokes was hardly satisfactory, though he had long Indian experience of the special duties of the post to justify it. But to most Anglo-Indians Mr. Ilbert's will be an unknown name. For all that, he may be the best man for the work; and if he devotes himself to it with earnestness and without fanaticism, if he is satisfied to put into proper shape the legislation India really wants, and will refrain from legislating for the mere pleasure of drafting, the Indian public will not be slow to appreciate his labours.

CURIOUS SENTENCE OF A COURT-MARTIAL A HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The history of our Native Army is a very extraordinary one, abounding in incidents in which the grotesque and the terrible go hand-in-hand. Here, for instance, is an account of the murder of an English officer by a sepoy in 1772, and the subsequent court-martial and sentence on the offender—a sentence which, I make bold to say, has never been equalled in the annals of military courts.

"In 1772," runs the old chronicle, "the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, was commanded by Captain Richard Ewens, and in November that year was ordered to join Captain Carnac in the Ramgur district. The day after it arrived at Ramgur Captain Carnac, being the senior officer, ordered this battalion to be under arms in the afternoon, that he might look at it. Accordingly at 4 o'cock, all the officers having dined with him, they repaired to the parade, where the battalion was drawn up. The officers having taken post, Captain Ewens began the exercise, and had got about the middle of the manuel (which in those days was performed six deep), when a sepoy was observed to quit the ranks; but it was supposed to be upon an occasion of no consequence. The exercise went on, and at the conclusion of the manual, the rear half files having doubled up, the battalion was just going to prepare for the charge, when the sepoy who had been in the rear was perceived coming round the right flank, with recovered arms; but as it was imagined he was not well, and wished for his captain's permission to quit the field, no notice was taken of him. He therefore walked on until he came within two yards of Captain Ewens, when he levelled his piece and shot him through the body."

Let me interrupt the story for a moment here, to note this quaint picture of old customs and obsolete drill. You observe that all the officers dined with Captain Carnac in the middle of the day, and the inspection came afterwards, thereby reversing the present order of things. And there seems to have been a beautiful simplicity about the inspection itself. First came the manual, six deep, and then a charge. Happy days when confidential reports were unknown, and theoretical examinations had never been thought of! But to go on with the story:—

"On Captain Ewens falling, the battalion instantly broke, and rushed forward to avenge his death; but Captain Carnac, with great presence of mind, ordered them to return to their ranks, and that ample justice should be done. He immediately sent one of his officers to bring down his own battalion (the 24th), and on its arrival he ordered a drum-head general court-martial to try the murderer, who sentenced him to be drawn asunder by tattoos. The horses being fastened to his limbs, many attempts were made to draw them from the body, but without effect; and then the sepoys were allowed to put him to death, which they did with their swords."

Such is the narrative, told in quaint and simple language, without note or comment. The murder was a bloody and treacherous one, and the punishment was horrible and barbarous.

H.

INSPECTION OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, inspected the six head-quarters companies of the Corps on Saturday afternoon, having travelled down from Poona on the previous day specially for that purpose. The companies assembled in front of the Gymkhana at 4-30 (Bombay time), and in spite of the early hour there was a good muster, 276 of all ranks being present on parade. D Company turned out splendidly, contributing no less than 103 to the field state. E Company also made a very creditable appearance; but C, which used to be a very strong company, was almost as weak as F. Four companies were formed, under the command of the following officers:—No. 1 Captain Brown, No. 2 Captain Tennent, No. 3 Lieut. Freeborn, and No. 4 Captain Wyer, and marched in column on to the general parade-ground, where they wheeled into line and took open order to await the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. When His Excellency arrived a general salute was given, and after inspection of the ranks at open order, close order was taken.

The regiment next broke into column to the right and marched past in column and quarter-column. It was then formed upon its original ground and put through the manual and firing exercises by the Senior Major (Major Bayley), and the bayonet exercise by the Junior Major (Major Hore). The Commandant next put the battalion through the following movements:—

Advance in line.—Halt—Fire 2 volleys by companies from right to left.

Change front to the right on the left company. Fire 2 volleys by companies from left to right.

Advance in echelon from the left.

Line on the leading company. Five rounds independent firing.

Retire in fours from the right of companies.

Front turn. Form square on the leading company.

Re-form column. Quarter column on the leading company.

Quarter column advanced and wheeled to the left.

Deploy to the left. Line advanced and fired a volley.

Advance in review order. Quarter-column on the right company: after which the Commander-in-Chief addressed the regiment.

His Excellency said:—

General Hewett, officers, non-commissioned, officers, and men,—Having taken a satisfactory inspection of the Poona detachment, I have come down to Bombay expressly for the purpose of inspecting the head-quarters companies, in which as Honorary Colonel of the Corps, I take a deep and personal interest. I am glad to see that the number this afternoon is fairly good, and that the appearance of the battalion on parade is generally satisfactory. The movements have been on the whole well performed,—especially the bayonet exercise, which was fair; the advance in echelon from the left, which was very steady; and the advance in review order at the close of the parade, which was excellent. I am glad to hear that the general attendance at parade is fairly satisfactory, and that the corps is maintaining its reputation as a shooting regiment. I see that in the recent matches Volunteer Fido won the National Rifle Association medal, Sergeant Watkins the Association gold medal, and Lieut. Whitehead one of the best prizes of the meeting, and so on through a list which is too comprehensive for me to detail. I am sorry to hear that F Company has fallen away in point of numbers and from the efficiency which was once its characteristic. I am willing to make every allowance for the fact that the company is at present without a captain, and I hope that when an energetic officer is appointed to the command, it will soon regain its former position in the Corps. It is a thankless task to find any fault where services are so disinterestedly rendered; and I am very happy to be able to congratulate General Hewett, the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and the men on the generally satisfactory inspection which the Corps has passed.

The parade was then dismissed by the Adjutant, who reminded the men that the annual inspection of the corps by the Brigadier-General commanding the district is to take place next Saturday.

The following was Saturday's field state:—

	Capts.	Lts.	Sgts.	Bgls.	R. & F.	Total.
Field Officers	...	...	...	...	...	3
A	0	2	3	0	18	23
B	1	1	3	1	25	31
C	0	1	3	1	16	21
D	1	2	7	4	89	103
E	1	1	4	1	42	49
F	0	1	4	0	8	13
Army Staff	1	0	3	0	2	6
Band	0	0	1	0	26	27
	4	8	28	7	226	276

The officers of the Corps present were, besides the Commandant (Major-General Hewett) and the Adjutant (Captain Proudfoot), Majors Bayley and Hore, Captains Tennent, Wyer, and Brown; Lieuts. Freeborn, Ross, Stewart, Whitehead, Anderson, Nicholson, Roughton, and Smeaton.

THE VOLUNTEER DINNER.

On Saturday evening the officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps entertained His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff at dinner, at the Apollo-bunder. There were present, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Carnegy, Colonel Sexton (late Commandant of the B. V. R. Corps), Colonel Barnett (G. I. P. Railway Volunteers), Colonel Mathew (B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers), Captain Melliss, Captain Colville, Captain Dean-Pitt, and the following officers of the Corps:—Major-General Hewett, Majors Bayley and Hore, Captains Proudfoot (Adjutant), Crockett (Paymaster), Tennent, Wyer, and Brown; Lieutenants Ross, Stewart, Whitehead, Anderson, Nicholson, Roughton, and Smeaton; and Surgeon Hatch. Lieutenant Freeborn was prevented from attending by indisposition. An excellent dinner was served by Messrs. Green and Read, proprietors of the Apollo-bunder Restaurant.

After dinner, the President proposed The Queen, which having been duly honoured,

MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT proposed the toast of the evening, "The health of our honoured guest, His Excellency General Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and our Honorary Colonel."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, in returning thanks, said that with a perfect trust in the loyalty of their Indian fellow-subjects, it could still not be quite forgotten that the traditions of warlike races, and the animosities of ancient but hostile creeds, might possibly rekindle sudden passions to disturb the peace and check the progress of a rapidly increasing prosperity and civilisation. Against such possible dangers the Volunteer force of India, which had been lately computed by the Commander-in-Chief in India at about 10,000 men, was, in his opinion, not only a powerful, but in the interests of all classes a most constitutional force. (Applause.) And when he considered the greater exertions which were required of them for attention to their military duties out of their busy life, and in this somewhat trying climate, then was he certain that it was only the consciousness of the importance of the service they were rendering to the State that braced the volunteers up to the fulfilment of their disinterested undertakings. He need say no more to assure them of his general sympathy with the Volunteer movement, and his special interest in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL HARDINGE next proposed in a humorous speech, "Success to the Bombay Volunteers, coupled with the names of Major-General Hewett and Majors Bayley and Hore."

Other toasts proposed were "The Honorary Colonels of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Col. Barnett and Col. Mathew;" "Col. Sexton, the late Commandant of the B. V. R.;" "General Carnegy, and The Adjutant."

GENERAL CARNEGY, in the course of his reply to the toast of his health, mentioned that he intended next drill season to apply to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for permission to take such troops of the Bombay garrison as could be spared, and the Volunteer Corps of the division with them, into camp at Khandalla, or some place on or beyond the Ghats, where they could be practised in outpost duty and field exercises; and if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or the General of the division, were to bring a force out from Poona to Nigree against them, the Bombay troops would endeavour to show a bold front. (Hear, hear.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that a project for a camp-of-exercise such as General Carnegy had alluded to would meet with his hearty approval, and he should be glad to see the Volunteers associated with the regular troops on the occasion.

THE DOOMED ONES.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the 30th verse of the 4th chapter of the Budget according to Baring, referring to European Uncovenanted Servants, it is thus written: "They will gradually disappear." Is it meant by this that Government are unable to part with me all at once, and that I am to fade away piecemeal like a dissolving view for the delectation of the native community, who may thus be enabled to literally see the last of me? If so, then I strongly object, and if the idea emanates from Major Baring, he should, I think, be told that the idea is altogether beyond bearing.

DRUS.

INSTALLATION OF A REGENT AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE resolution of the Government of Bombay appointing a Council of Regency for the administration of the Kolhapur State, consequent upon the insanity of the reigning Raja, Sivaji Chhatrapatti, was given effect to yesterday in public durbar. Jayasinghrao Ghadgi, *alias* Aba Saheb, Chief of Kagal, the new Regent, arrived from Kagal at about 8-30 a.m. He was met about three miles out on the Belgaum-road by a deputation consisting of Captain Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, and Messrs. Meherjibhai Cooverji Tarapurwalla and Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, two members of the new Council. The party then drove, escorted by a party of sowars, direct to the Residency, where they were received by Major Reeves, Political Agent; the regent and councillors elect receiving *pan-supari*, and proceeding at once to pay their respects to the Ranees at the palace.

In the evening a full-dress durbar was held at Ambabai's Chouk in the city, which all the gentlemen and ladies were invited to attend. At 6-15 punctually the Political Agent, with the Regent elect, in the State carriage-and-four, arrived at the Durbar hall, and was received by a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the Kolhapur Infantry, with band, under the command of Lieut. Cates, and by a half-troop of the Red Rissala. The Political Agent then, leading the Regent elect by the hand, entered the Durbar hall, followed by the officers of the station. At the end of the hall was a raised daïs on which were placed three chairs, that on the right for the Political Agent, and that on the left for the Regent. On the centre chair, which was of silver, were the sword and gold scarf of the Maharajah, these insignia being intended to show that he was in no way deposed, but that his style and title were recognised by Government and the Regent acting on his behalf. At right angles to, and on either side of, the daïs were parallel rows of chairs, the front line on the right being appropriated to the European officers, and that on the left to the Sardars of the Kolhapore State. Immediately on the right of the daïs sat the Rajahs of Akalkote and Mudhol and the little chief of Ramdurg, and on the left the Councillors elect. Every one being seated, the Political Agent requested Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, the acting State Karbhari, to read the resolution of Government, which he did, together with a translation of it in Marathi. As this resolution has already appeared in the papers, it is unnecessary to repeat it here. This ended, the Political Agent rose, and in a clear voice read the following address to the newly-made Regent and Councillors:—

Your Highnesses, Sirdars, ladies, and gentlemen,—You have just heard Mr. Kelkar read, in English and Marathi, the Government resolution appointing a Regency, and it is now my pleasant task to present to you the Regent of Kolhapur, Abba Saheb, Chief of Kajal. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge on his qualifications for this high post, as he is well known to, and deservedly respected by, you all. The three gentlemen selected to assist the Regent in carrying on the Government are men of tried ability and experience, so that the administration starts under happy auspices. The reasons why the Regent has been appointed are detailed in the State paper which is just published; and Abbá Saheb, while Regent, will represent the Rajah of Kolhapur to the extent therein defined. I think that you will agree with me when I say that the giving of such a constitution to the Kolhapur State is a step, temporary though it be, in the direction indicated many years ago by that great Indian statesman the late Monstuart Elphinstone, who declared that it should be the aim and object of the English to teach the natives of this magnificent country to govern themselves—that is to say, to govern themselves on the best and most enlightened principles; and I therefore confidently expect that you, the Sirdars and people of Kolhapur will render the same cheerful respect and obedience to the orders and wishes of the Regency that you would to your sovereign. You are all aware of the deplorable condition into which the Kolhapur State had sunk in 1843, when the British Government felt it necessary to act upon a clause of the treaty which empowered it to appoint a Minister, and accordingly Daji Krishna Pandit was appointed at the suggestion of my father, who was then Political Agent in the S. M. Country. That Minister, however, was unable to cope with the lawlessness of some and the corruption and rapacity of others, and a year after his arrival the rebellion of 1844 broke out, which compelled the Government to assume a more direct control over the affairs of this State, which has continued up to the present time, with a brief interval of two-and-a-half years. When my father, nearly 40 years ago, examined and reported on the condition of the State, he found not only an empty treasury, but a heavy debt, and a country destitute of communications and works of public utility (many of you may remember, for example, the condition of this very town). In short, the principality was in a state of anarchy and bankruptcy. But in the period which has elapsed the revenue by careful management has more than doubled itself (13 lakhs exclusive of alienations), and this without the imposition of additional taxes. There is also an annual surplus of between two and three lakhs of rupees. By the exercise of the greatest economy the State debts were at length paid off in 1865-66; and it was not till then that the administration found itself in a position to do its duty to the country in the matter of public works. Since 1867 forty lakhs of rupees have been spent in developing the resources of the country—to say nothing of the large sums devoted to the promotion of education. But still much remains to be done in this as well as in other departments, and I feel confident that the Regent and his advisers will continue the good work inaugurated by my able predecessor, Colonel Anderson, who may be called the father of public works in Kolhapur. Before handing over to you, Abba Saheb, the seals of office I would tender a few words of friendly advice to you and your councillors. Remember the old adage that a house divided against itself cannot stand. There will be numbers of designing persons who, for their own selfish purposes, will try to sow the seeds of dissension, suspicion and doubt amongst you. Resist all such attempts, sink all private feelings and differences for the sake of the public weal, and serve His Highness the Maharajah with singleness of heart and honesty of purpose. Your fellow-countrymen will watch your actions with interest, and great things will be expected of you. Do not disappoint them, but prove yourselves worthy of the confidence reposed in you by the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The address being finished, Major Reeves presented to Jayasinghrao Ghadgi, Regent of Kolhapur, the keys of office, at the same time expressing to him in a few well-chosen words the pleasure it gave him to instal him in so high an office, and the assurance he felt that he would do ample credit to the great confidence placed in him by Government.

The Regent then rose to returns thanks in the following words:—Major Reeves, your Highnesses the Ranees, ladies, and gentlemen,—I rise to address a few words on this occasion. In the first place, it must be a matter of great concern to all, and especially to me, that the mental condition of my master the Maharajah is far from satisfactory. I sincerely assure the people assembled here that the Government of Bombay, of which H. E. Sir James Fergusson is the head, have done all in their power to restore His Highness's mind, but unfortunately their efforts hitherto have not been successful. But still I heartily trust that our Maharajah may quite recover, and return to rule over us. Kolhapore subjects have long been under the rule of the British Government, and now H. E. Sir James Fergusson has given a native administration to us and has appointed me Regent. I look upon this as a very high honour; but while conscious of the honour done to me, I am at the same time keenly alive to the very heavy responsibilities which the office involves. Their Highnesses the Ranees, with whom I lived when I was a boy and spent all my childhood and boyhood while my uncle and cousin the late lamented Shivaji and Rajaram Maharajahs lived, have been always fond of me, and it is they only who know how much the late Maharajahs loved me; and any honour conferred upon me by Government is an honour done to the Royal family of Kolhapur. I owe the Ranees a deep debt of gratitude, because they have brought me up ever since I was a child, and these obligations are so very great that I cannot find words to express them. I beg to request you, Major Reeves, to be kind enough to express to H. E. the Governor and the Government of Bombay my hearty thanks for the high honour conferred upon me. I confess that I am new to such heavy responsibilities; but by the advice of the Political Agent and the co-operation of my Councillors and other high officers of the State I hope I shall be able to discharge my duties satisfactorily. If anything inspires me at this moment with confidence as to the result, it is the felicitous circumstance that I have the rare advantage of the good advice and the hearty moral support of such an experienced Political Officer. In conclusion I assure the people assembled here, and the subjects of the State, that I shall put all my heart and soul into the work of the administration. I pray Almighty God that he will give sufficient strength to me and to my Councillors, and preserve unanimity in our Council to enable us to satisfactorily execute the high and important commission entrusted to us to-day.

This speech, which was received with much applause, together with the Political Agent's address, was then rendered into Marathi by Mr. Kelkar; after which, with the usual *pan-supari*, the proceedings closed. Jayasinghrao Ghadgi, the new Regent, was much congratulated. He is a universal favourite, as much with the Europeans for his geniality, good fellowship, and innate gentlemanly feelings, as with the natives for his uprightness and sterling honesty. There is every probability of H. E. the Governor's choice being heartily endorsed by all Kolhapur subjects, and the sorrow of the Ranees at the unfortunate condition of the Maharajah is much mitigated by the choice of Regent falling on one who is not only of their own family, but who from childhood has never failed in his duty to them. It was unfortunate that Rao Bahadoor Madheo Wasudeo Barve, C. I. E., the new Dewan, was unable to be present, but his place as State Karbhari was ably filled by Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, the new Revenue Member of Council. Every one here heartily wishes the Regency success, and few doubts are entertained that their administration, when once it has got into the swing, will give universal satisfaction.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s.6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT JUBBULPORE.

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HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE arrived at Jubbulpore by special train on the 6th instant at 6-45 a.m. A guard of honour consisting of a full company of the 13th M. N. I., with band and colour, under the command of a European officer, was at the railway station. A few native gentlemen and the Deputy Commissioner were also present to greet His Highness. On arrival His Highness was escorted to the bungalow in the garden of Rao Saheb Seth Goculdas by the Deputy Commissioner and 12 troopers furnished by the 8th Bengal Cavalry. His Highness left at 10-45 a.m. for the Marble Rocks, about 10 miles from Jubbulpore, where he arrived at about 12-30 p.m. In the afternoon His Highness visited the Marble Rocks in a boat, and expressed himself thoroughly pleased with what he saw. The following morning His Highness visited the "waterfall" about a mile from the dak bungalow, and on his way back to [illegible] His Highness went down to "Bawan Koond" to pick up some "Swayum Mahadeva." In the afternoon His Highness paid a visit to the City Aided School, where an address was read by the Secretary, Gujadhur Seokul, to which His Highness replied in appropriate terms. His Highness examined a few classes, and expressed his pleasure at the interest taken by the people of the rising town of Jubbulpore in the cause of education. In the evening His Highness visited the Girls' School, and was pleased to give a donation of Rs. 200 towards the school funds. The following speech was made by His Highness on the occasion:—

His Highness said.—I am deeply interested in what I have seen this day in the Jubbulpore Girls School. It is very gratifying to see that this rising town has perceived the importance of female education, and has given practical effect to that recognition. The object of female education in India is not to raise a crop of women fitted to fill high offices, or to earn distinction in the several learned professions: its object is to purify the moral atmosphere of the homesteads, high and humble, of the land and to rear up generation after generation of healthy, intelligent, and virtuous children. More than one-half of the crimes in society have their root in truthlessness and unjust desires. These are best corrected in childhood and at home. Cradles are the best of schools, and mothers are the best of tutoresses. Alas! where are such tutoresses to be found? To provide them by hundreds and by thousands should be the ceaseless endeavour of every educated man and every moneyed man in this land. I would point out to another vital object which female education has in view. I need not describe how filthy, impure, and ill-managed an average Indian home is, especially in crowded towns and villages. It is full of impure air, filthy water, dirty vessels and utensils, thickly-stuffed cupboards, cellars and ceilings, and the most disorderly arrangement everywhere. It is full of the seeds of disease. An educated woman, knowing the elementary principles of sanitation, can effect much in reforming such a homestead, and it is a sound obligation that she should do so and nurture a generation of healthy children. The instruction that I would strongly recommend in girls' schools is this—1. Reading of a graduated series of juvenile books containing useful, interesting, and moral information of a general nature. I would add to it some easy works on the history and geography of India. 2. Good hand-writing. In this the girls should even excel the boys. It is one of the best of female accomplishments. 3. Arithmetic. The four primary rules, reduction, the rule-of-three, and fractions will suffice. Arithmetic will stand in good stead in their after-life as housewives, and will early inculcate habits of economy and precision. 4. A good and concise book on the principles of morality and moral duties. This even girls should be made to get by heart, and should read every day, as one does the Ramayana or Bhagwat Gitta. 5. A similar book on the leading principles of sanitation should be similarly treated. I do not advocate English education for Indian women. It is entirely useless. It should be kept on only so long as we haven't got suitable books in the vernacular of a given district. One of the first aims of educated natives should be to produce such books in time and in abundance. Music and needlework are often taught in schools. They are no doubt good accomplishments in themselves, and if our Indian women are destined to move in the same social grooves as European ladies, they will be of use. But imagine how few of our ordinary girls, or their future husbands, are likely to buy a piano or indulge in cushions and sofa-clothes of ornamental needlework. At best these arts are luxuries and accomplishments. Let us mind first what are vital necessaries. I cordially hope that the beginning so well made in Jubbulpore in this good cause will grow in robust health and bear excellent fruit. All honour to the wise and earnest promoters of it! I assure you of my deep interest and sympathy in the movement, and as a slight mark of it I present Rs. 200 for such purposes as its promoters may best devote it to.

The Committee at Jubbulpore have already taken steps to follow His Highness's directions.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

MONSTER PRAYER-MEETING OF HINDOOS.

MANY hundreds of Hindoos, of different sections and denominations, joined yesterday afternoon in thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for having miraculously preserved their Sovereign from the bullet of an assassin. At the invitation of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Nanabhai Haridas, Shantaram Narayen, Luckhmidas Khimjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and others, who took an active part in making the preliminary arrangements for holding the meeting, a vast number of Hindoos met in an extensive *marquée* pitched on the verge of "Ban-Gunga," the sacred name by which the Walkeshwur Tank is known to Hindoos. The surroundings of the place are peculiar, if not picturesque. A rather narrow street on the right hand side, a few yards from the outer gate of Government House at Malabar Point, leads down well-paved broad flights of stone steps, through several squares in which are built houses occupied by Hindoos along a declivity from the top of Malabar Hill, until you have descended several hundred yards towards the level of the sea to where the Walkeshwur Tank is situated. It is surrounded nearly on all sides by Hindoo residences; and in a large open space on the southern verge of it was pitched the *marquée* behind two huge stone columns which are built on that side of the tank. Carpets, mattresses, and cushions were placed on the ground for the accommodation of those who joined in the prayer-meeting. No chairs or couches were used, and all squatted themselves on the ground, in true Oriental fashion, in two paralled lines of worshippers, seven or eight deep. At the head of the vast concurse on the west sat the prominent members of the community,—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Rao Saheb Mandlik, Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhasker, Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee and others; and facing them, on the east, stood Anna Bawa Abba Bawa, a celebrated Hindoo preacher, with four or five assistants, who had been invited from Baroda to preach on the occasion. The *marquée* was decorated with many-coloured bunting, and was in the evening illuminated with argand-lamps and tumbler-buttees. Long strings of flowers stretched from side to side. Each visitor was welcomed at the entrance, and had his forehead daubed with a scented powder according to Hindoo custom, under the directions of Mr. Nurrotumdas Vanarsey, and one or two others who were the masters of the ceremonies. Among the principal citizens present at the meeting were observed, besides those already mentioned, Pundit Dayanand Saraswati Swami, Messrs. Punnalal Poonumchund, Tapidas Vurjdas, Mansookhlal Moonshee, Damodhurdass Tapidas, Thakardas Atmaram, Javerilal Umiashunker, Premchund Roychund, Damodhurdas Thakersey, Kalianroy Hukoomutroy, Desai of Broach, Tribhowundas Munguldas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas, Dinanath R. Khote, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Gungadas Keshordas, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, Purshotum Oodowjee, Ellapa Ballaram, K. C. Bedarkur, Mathooradas Lowjee, Govind Balkrishna, Ghanesham Nilkunt, Shewram V. Bhundarkur, Nanu Narayen Kotharee, Trimbuk Ramchunderjee, Dr. Pandurang Gopal, Dr. Succuram Arjoon, Dr. Jumnadas, Dr. Shamrao Vithul, Messrs. Anundrao Narayen Wasudeo, Sunderrao Raghunath, Hurrichund Sadashew, Rao Nana Moroba, Messrs. Govind Gungadhar, Girjashunker Vijiashunker Desai, Poondlik Ganesh, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Govind W. Kanitkur, Bapoo Sahib Sanglikur, Rao Bahadoor Wasudeo Bapujee Kanitkur, Mr. Vullubdas Soonderdas, &c.

The proceedings commenced at 4-30 p.m. with Aniaba Bawa and his assistants singing and reciting the *harri-kirtan* (*i. e.*, glory to God) with the accompaniment of an English harmonium and native musical instruments. Verses in Marathi, the composition of Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. Shewram V. Bhundarkur, of which the following is a translation, were then recited, with musical accompaniment, by Aniaba Bawa and his *troupe*:—

At the universal monarch great
The assassin slyly aims a deadly blow,
And thus convulses the nation's heart;
But God's mercy the blow wards off.
To the people all Queen Victoria Most Gracious
Is providentially saved by the Almighty.
With God's armour round her throne,
Well may she triumphant defy evil all.
Her subjects where'er they be in delight
Raise a joyous voice the world over,
And to the Queen-preserving God
Heartfelt thanks and prayers offer.
To her humble subjects Victoria Queen is Sovereign-mother
The ocean of forgiveness and mercy, charitable, and mine of virtue.
The peril to life averted: Divine goodness showered
As if a Queen freshly vouchsafed to her joyous subjects.
Who can describe the sweet essence of narration,
Of goodness endless? The British Queen adorns her victorious name,
Her enemies vanquished, and her prowess resounds the [earth,
Grant, O Lord, this now our only prayer:
Preserve Victoria, mother of her peoples.
Vouchsafe this blessing unto Thy servants.
May hapiness, peace, and glory always grace
Her palace, and success attend her arms.
In our inmost hearts do we pray this grace,
Long live our Gracious Empress Queen!
Of merciful mind is Victoria Queen.
To her rescue interposed the Most High;
For this her loyal subjects assembled
In the house of God fervently pray
That a great boon hath to them been granted.
How durst the wicked hand raise the fell weapon!
Unto the humble subjects extend this mercy, O Lord,
This fountain of peace and happiness save for ever.
Empress Victoria, our gracious Queen,
Rules the realm with equal laws,
The Prince [of Wales] wise and submissive solaces her,
With rejoiced heart the mother looks on.
The nation whole in gratulation joins,
For God saved the Queen from peril great.
Matchless is the grace of the All-merciful,
In His Providence thrive nations all.
Revered, beloved—the Empress-Queen—
Oh! how canst thou be adored enough!
The protection of subjects, security of life and property,
Contentment to each and all: such the blessings of her rule;
The redemption of slaves, their bonds broken assunder,
Squadrons established everywhere for their sakes: such her glory.

Mr. Narmadashunker Lallshunker, a well-known poet, then recited the following prayers in Gujerati verse, his own composition:—

(1)

To him who has made laws and who preserves them,
Him who really works wonders different one from the [other,
To him, to that God Supreme all men do pray
And sing his praises and entreat in solitude,
And in congregations, daily and on occasions.
All ardently wishing for whatever good to themselves they desire.

(2.)

Therefore is this gathering of good men here!
We thank God for the narrow escape of our gracious Queen.

(3.)

From the body-guards hearing these alarming words
That a vile wretch impelled by viler passion
Had aimed exact a fiery ball to her
Her royal breast did suddenly heave and hop
And lo! in an instant the lustre of the face was lost and it turned pale.
Cursed be he who did such wickedness practise
To peril the life of one a female old, a Queen
Beloved of her British subjects, and noble Empress
Of this country—wicked, cruel, coward, he but curses of the world deserves.

(4)

Chorus {Divine workings are different from the acts of man.
God's doings with mighty powers are supernatural.
A deadly weapon let the [illegible]
Which with noise fiendish [illegible]
The aim, and yet it missed [illegible]
With hatred [illegible]
The furious man a wicked [illegible]
Yet at last he who made [illegible]
On the life of the Queen [illegible]
Have himself to suffer.

(5)

The load of misfortune [illegible]
Full of [illegible]
Was suddenly [illegible]
merciful eyes.
And lo! in a moment the innocent Queen [illegible]

(6)

Chorus {God, thou didst show pity [illegible]
Traitors might have [illegible]
If once the Royal crown had fallen
To the aid of thy devotees her subjects did'st thou run,
And graciously waive off the impending danger.

(7)

Let us sing his praises, peace he preserves, preserves.
The realm of the world is his great glory.
God, the Almighty God achieves what to man is impossible.
And being merciful, dangers he wards off, wards off.

(8)

Thou art omnipresent and knowest the workings of the heart!
Thou observeth all actions, good or bad!
Thou ordaineth misery to vice and happiness to virtue.
And graciously dost thou secure for the unfortunate a place among the fortunate!
Amidst the wrath of fire, wind, water,
And earth thou givest peace to the human soul!

(9)

Oh God! who art merciful and giveth aid to thy devotees
We entreat thee that there be no danger in future,
And Her Majesty the Empress of vast dominions
Victoria be ever happy in all respects.

(10)

Safety and happiness, safety and happiness to the Empress be.
Long, long may she live and reign is our prayer,
And the prayer uttered in all her realms and abroad.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote next read the following address in English, which was engrossed on vellum in book-form, with ornamental borders and largely signed, and is to be sent through the Bombay Government to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—The ancient custom of Hindoo subjects, when their Sovereign has providentially escaped a dreadful danger, is to demonstrate by loyal and affectionate offerings and personal homage the delight of their hearts at the auspicious preservation. To the Hindoo the Sovereign is placed in an exalted station by the hand of God to rule and bless the people, and the love which fills the loyal heart is God-ordained and a bond of the State. The offerings and homage which ancient custom and our own feelings render it due to your Majesty that we should lay at the foot of the Throne, are impracticable owing to the distance which separates us from your Majesty's footstool. Our feeling of loyal devotion to your Majesty is none the less fervent on account of that distance. We gratefully recognise the goodness of Divine Providence in preserving our Empress unscathed from the fell weapon of a base assassin. And as we are precluded by distance in a far country from demonstrating our feelings in our customary way, we are this day engaged at one of our ancient places of worship in prayerful thanksgiving to God for his benignity to your Majesty and his mercy to the millions of your dutiful subjects in whose hearts is enshrined the august image of the Queen-Empress, the ruler of large territories and the Sovereign mother of the numerous peoples subjected to her gracious sway. And praying that the Omnipotent may for ever guard your Majesty, we are your Majesty's most humble and loyal subjects.

Mr. Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy read a translation of the address in Gujeratee, after which it was proposed by Mr. Gungadas Keshordas, and agreed to with acclamation, that Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy be requested to forward it through the proper channel. The distribution of native cakes called *battashas* and *pan* terminated the proceedings; and the vast assembly dispersed shortly before 7 p. m.

THE THANKSGIVING AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 17.

ON Thursday week the loyal citizens of Surat met together in large numbers in the hall of the Raichand Dipchand Girls' School to express thankfulness at the late providential escape of Her Majesty. No pains or expense was spared for the occasion. The hall was lighted with chandeliers; the entrance was decorated with evergreens, flags, &c., and a military band was in attendance. All the leading men of the city were there, among whom were to be seen:—Colonel Durand, Mr. Macpherson, Captain Humphrey, Surgeon Jones, Rao Bahadur Jugjivandas, Dr. Dosabhoy, and Messrs. Lalloobhai Keshavlal, Uttamram N. Mehtajee, Nagarsett Nanoomia, Mahadhavrao, and [illegible]. Mr. Macpherson being proposed to the chair, Mr. Madhavrao opened the proceedings by explaining the object for which the meeting was convened. Mr. U. N. Mehtaji, head-master, High School, in the course of a long address, recited in eloquent terms the many sterling qualities of Her Majesty, enumerated the manifold blessings conferred upon the people by the British Raj, and graphically contrasted the present state of things with the lawless times of by-gone rulers. Speeches were also made by Khan Bahadur Burjorji [illegible] and Meer Goolam Baba, as representatives of the Parsee and Mahomedan communities. The former gentleman said that the community to which he had the honour to belong is always conspicuous by its feelings of loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, and added that Mr. Uttamram [illegible] well in recalling to their mind the benefits of British rule, inasmuch as the rising generation of youths cannot be well impressed with them unless they were now and then reminded of them. At the conclusion of the speeches Kavi Girdharlal read the Gujarathi verses specially composed for the occasion; the girls of the Roychund School recited a Gujarathi version of the National Anthem; hymns were sung to an accompaniment of native music; and the band played "God save the Queen," the whole assembly rising. Altogether the greatest enthusiasm was displayed by those present. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the distribution of *bouquets*, *attar*, and *pan-sopari* brought the ceremonies to a close.

AT the annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-India Association, Calcutta, on Wednesday, a message of congratulation to the Queen was adopted on behalf of the domiciled Christian population of India.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS AND BADMINTON MATCHES.

◆

THESE matches, which have just been finished, have been played for the first time this year, and have been most successfu. Now that they have been started, it is hoped that they will be continued annually and will lead to improved play and increased interest in these games. There were four events: single English lawn-tennis and double English lawn-tennis played on the grass, double Hindoo lawn-tennis played on the rink, and badminton played on the pavilion. For single English lawn-tennis there were ten entries, but one player scratched afterwards. The first ties resulted as follows:—

Mariott, Poona Horse, beat Murray, Bombay Gymkhana.

Frere, Byculla Club, beat Selby, Poona Gymkhana. Jefferson, Ladies' Gymkhana, beat Nicholson, London Law C. C.

Von Donop, R.A., Bombay, beat Hancock, Rajkote Gymkhana.

Hart, Sind Club, had not to play, as his opponent scratched.

In the second ties Frere beat Hart and Marriott beat Von Donop, Jefferson being bye.

In the third ties Jefferson beat Marriott, and finally Jefferson beat Frere.

For the double English lawn-tennis there were eight entries, but two couples scratched. The results were—

First ties—

Frere v. Jefferson } Ladies' Gymkhana beat Bombay Staff Corps. { Hancock and Sartorius.
Murray v. Campbell } Bombay Gymkhana beat Byculla Club { Beaufort and Nicholson.
Hart and Selby } Poona Gymkhana—opponents scratched.
Arthur and Slater } Bombay Club do.

For the second ties—

Hart and Selby } beat { Arthur and Slater.
Frere and Jefferson } beat { Murray and Campbell.

In the final—

Frere and Jefferson. } beat { Hart and Selby.

For Hindoo lawn-tennis there were five entries, resulting as follows:—

First ties—

Arthur and Campbell } Bombay Gymkhana beat Poona Gymkhana. { Hart and Selby.
Jefferson v White } Ladies' Gymkhana beat Salt Department. { Thom and Buckley.
Hughes v Young } Uncovenanted Service bye.

Second tie—

Jefferson v White } beat { Hughes v Young.
Arthur v Campbell. } bye.

Final—

Jefferson v White. } beat { Arthur and Campbell.

This made three victories for the Ladies' Gymkhana; Jefferson playing in all three.

For badminton there were four entries, and the games went as follow:—

Hart and Selby } Poona Gymkhana beat Byculla Club { Beaufort and Nicholson.
Walker and Oliver } Bombay Gymkhana beat Uncovenanted Service { Young v Thom

Final—

Hart v Selby } beat { Walker v Oliver.

The play in the final tie was most excellent, and made all who saw it regret that badminton is so little practised now.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable collection of choice and rare plants at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, at 7 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 137, Malabar Hill, a very valuable collection of crotons, ferns, bignonias, dracenas, and other flowering shrubs in tubs and pots, the property of Honorable J. Graham.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view from 6 to 8 a. m.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd March, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, (in the old *Bombay Gazette* Office) an invoice of best plated ware consisting of epergne, creeper vases, plateaus, ice pitchers, cruet, egg, pickle and butter pots, breakfast cruets, 14, 12 and 10-inch round salvers, sets of "fiddle" and "beaded" pattern spoons and forks, rich enthern tea and desert sets, porcelain flower-pots, very handsome Brussels and tapestry carpets and rugs, kerosine lamps of all sorts, gilt jewellery, charms, Albert chains, &c., walking sticks, courier bags, leather writing desks, mechanical, India-rubber and other [illegible] and dolls, sets of japanned tin and "Chinese pattern" [illegible] trays, opera and magnifying glasses, fancy [illegible] note paper and envelopes, [illegible], alpaca, silk [illegible] umbrellas, tobacco pouches, smoking pipes, superior hair brushes, lady's companions, sewing machine, inkstands, lady's and gentlemen's handkerchieves, socks, &c., and variety of miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.,

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at their (Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s) old premises (next to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Limited,) their surplus stock, consisting of valuable books, stationery, writing desks, pier glasses, book shelves, pictures, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Bee-hive," Nepean Sea-road, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by "Deschamps" and "Jamsetjee Nowrojee," rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built barouche and a handsome English-built single seated brougham, both by "Wyburn," of Long Acre, both in very good order, set of brass mounted double and single harness by "Grant," Bussorah and Khulum fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Warden, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th March, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms,

An invoice of very handsome artificial flowers in boxes.

These will be sold in lots of one box at a time to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 bales grey printers.
2 cases artificial flowers in boxes.
1 „ platedware, consisting of cruet frames, tea and coffee services, butterpots, muffineers, sets of spoons and forks, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Maun—
10 casks side bacon.
1 cask belly bacon.

A large variety of preserved fruits in syrup.

By order of Anunda Suwa and Co. and on account and at the risk of Khoja Chutoobhoy Rahimbhoy.

Gold ornaments comprising ; kanthi, toolsipati, pochi, lodilaskar, pandri, earrings, anthli, zarmar, nosering, fulvalizer, and a piece of gold, silver athasia, silk garments and shawls.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer :—
2 draught bullocks.
3 mules.

By order of Callianjee Anundjee and on account and at the risk of Essack Abdoolla of Rangoon :—
128 pieces silk Paj 32 guj long and 1¼ guj broad.
29 „ „ „ 33 „ „ and 1 „ „

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong mail-phaeton.
1 „ dog-cart.
1 double seated brougham.
1 office shigram.
1 palkey.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICE & CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of Napoleon, Price & Co.'s superior perfumery, just landed ex s.s. Hartlepool, comprising Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap, Registered Golden Oil, Marrow Oil, Frangipani Oil, Concentrated Essence of White Rose, Spina Rosa, Damask Rose, Frangipani Pomade, Saponified Glycerine Soap, Chauvin's Transparent Glycerine soap, &c.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., in Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the office godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments and flower vases, a strong bay riding pony with English-made gentleman's saddle and bridle, &c., the property of P. Dewar, Esq.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria-road, Mazagon, next to the Sassoon's Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built mail phaeton and a strong built Landau, a pair of handsome bay Arab horses, a strong grey Pony broken in harness, rich table ornaments, bronze figures, handsome China vases, &c., &c., the property of Mirza Faizoolakhan, Consul-General for Persia in Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Walkeshwar-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich star cut and plain glassware, best electroplated ware, and crockery, Mappin's cutlery, handsome brass and iron bedstead, superior engravings, English-made gentleman's and lady's saddles and bridles, &c., the property of Arnold Wright, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property may be viewed two days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont-road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Maddler of Shoenberg, and a rosewood cottage pianoforte in excellent order, a large size glass aquarium with gold fish, best oilpaintings and oleographs, real bronze figures, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. Matheson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, SUNDRY ARTICLES AND BEST HIMALAYA TEAS.
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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND and a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 380 OF 1881.

NEERA, woman, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Naiqueen, residing at No. 475, Girgaum-road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs

VINAYEK RAMCHUNDRA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, living on his property, residing at No. 599, Girgaum-road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, whereby it is referred to the Commissioner of the said Court to enquire what sum or sums are charged upon the land and messuage hereinafter particularly specified, and what incumbrances made by the abovenamed Defendant are now upon the said land and messuage. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING any charge on the land and messuage comprised in a certain Indenture, dated the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and made between the abovenamed defendant, Vinayekrao Ramchundra Luxumonjee, of the first part, Kavasjee Eduljee Khambatia, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, of the second part, and the abovenamed plaintiff Neera, Naiqueen, of the third part, and which land and messuage are in the said Indenture described as all that piece or parcel of land forming a part and portion of an Oart called Banian Hulwady, situate at Bombay on the Breach-candy or Girgaum-road, outside the Fort, within the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-six square yards, and six-ninths of Government Pension and Tax Tenure, entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's No. 510, and new Survey No. 7,882, in the name of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggri, together with the dwelling-house and buildings built and standing erected thereon, surrounded by chunam built compound wall assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for property rates under No. 433, in the name of Eduljee Dorabjee, fronting towards the east of the said Breach-candy or Girgaum-road, bounded on the east by the property of Manockjee Merwanjee Set, on the west by the said Breach-candy or Girgaum-road, on the north by the property of Damodhur Trimbuck, and on the south by a passage or road belonging to the said oart called Banian Hulwady, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order. Dated this 10th day of March, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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Next to Rogers & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

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Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

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REDUCED PRICE LIST of WINES and SPIRITS for SALE at the godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.
From MESSRS. DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per dozen qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 35 0	„ 37 0
Gold lack, extra dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0

CLARET.
From MESSRS. MÜNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Médoc	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 0
St. Estéphe	„ 12 0	„ 14 8
Haut Canon	„ 13 8	„ 15 0
Margaux	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Château Larose	„ 25 0	„ 27 8
Do. Mouton Rothschild	„ 35 0	..

From TISCHLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

Claret No. 1	Rs. 15 0	..
„ No. 2	„ 17 8	..
„ No. 3	„ 20 0	..

HOCK.
From OTTO PRUMM, MAINZ.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
Moselblümchen	„ 15 0	„ 18 0
Niersteiner	„ 15 0	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Hochheimer	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Josephshöfer	„ 27 8	„ 30 8
Rüdesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 31 8	„ 34 8
Steinberger	„ 31 8	„ 34 8
Scharzhofberger	„ 39 8	„ 42 8
Johannisberger	„ 40 0	„ 43 0

WHITE WINE.
From Messrs. MÜNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 23 0

GERMAN BEER.

Pilsener	Rs. 5 12	..
St. Pauli	„ 6 4	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MÜNZER & SPANN, COGNAC.

Cognac Fine Champagne, red bars.	Rs. 23 0	..
„ „ „ gold „	„ 28 0	..

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Holyrood	Rs. 18 0	..
Clan Blend	„ 19 0	..
Bon Accord	„ 20 0	..

FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY.

Excelsior, 11 years' old	Rs. 25 0	..

TERMS—NET CASH.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.

Bombay, 15th March, 1882.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..

MOSELLE.

Grauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling	„ 23 0	

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE MACAN MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 20 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAN, MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyic	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	

BURGUNDY.

Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	

BRANDY.

Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
G. Renard & Co.'s do.	„ 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	„ 22 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	„ 32 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	

BEER.

		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 38
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE	„ 5 0	„ 36
EXPORT STOUT	„ 5 8	„ 30
SONDER URG EXPORT BEER	„ 6 0	„ 30

SUNDRIES

		Per 2 doz pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	„ 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 32 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 38 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	...	„ 15 0
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 12 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0
Italian Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	„ 4 0	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st March, 1882.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1882, at 3 p. m. (Bombay time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Selim S. Solomon as a Director, made by the Board of Directors.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th March to 3rd April, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, March 7, 1882.

THE NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE ESTATES IN THE TERRITORY OF COCHIN, BRITISH INDIA.

MESSRS. FULLER HORSEY SONS & Co. are instructed to sell by auction in London in April next in one Lot the Estates of the NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE COMPANY (Limited), known as Pothoopary and Manataroo, situate in the Nelliampathy range of Hills in the territory of Cochin, or containing about 1,279 English statute acres comprising 225 acres old Coffee, 70 acres full bearing, 50 acres two years old, 54 acres planted ginned grass, and 880 acres forest, together with the buildings, timber and other trees, Coffee trees, and plants, working plant, machinery, tools, implements, and fixtures.

The annual outturn of crop for the next three years has been estimated by a competent person at 1,480 cwt.

The estates are held on Lease in perpetuity subject to certain rent and royalties.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and when ready may be had of Messrs. DRUCES, JACKSON, and ATTLEE, solicitors, 10, Billiter Square, London E.C., of Messrs. Blunt, Tebbs, and Lawford, solicitors, 95, Gresham-street, London E.C., at the Mart, and of Messrs. Fuller Horsey Sons and Co., 11, Billiter Square, London E. C.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

Just landed ex. S. S. "Bretton Hall," a Mail-phaeton, with head double folding, sliding steps, and lady's back rest, complete, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

A handsome, light built Landaulette manufactured at the Royal Carriage Factory in London.

An English-built Victoria, with a moveable driving-box.

A set of English four-in-hand harness.

A few Sets of English single harness.

A powerful weight-carrying Bay Galloway, up to 14 stone. Price moderate.

A nearly new D. B. Express Rifle, 500 bore, by W. Adams, with all its fittings, in case complete. Price Rs. 375.

A large collection of China and Japan Vases, Plates, &c. &c.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

with best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting or half-hunting cases, plain, or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from Rs. 100 to 280.

ELEGANT ENAMELLED WATCHES,

with cases exquisitely painted and enamelled in colours, in a great variety of styles and pretty designs with the same highly-finished jewelled movements in stock, at Rs. 120 to 350.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

of English make, with highly-finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, stout hunting, half-hunting, or open crystal face cases, priced, plain, engine turned or richly engraved case, at Rs. 350 to 650.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD NON-KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

same quality in every way as above, at Rs. 300 to 400.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,

with highly-finished movements, in hunting, half-hunting, and open face, keyless, priced at Rs. 200 to 350 ; non-keyless, at Rs. 85 to 150.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CRYSTAL WATCHES,

with keyless movement, jewelled, works visible, may be had with black or white dial ; the black dial shows time well at night. Rs. 50.

REPAIRS

of every description executed with care and despatch by experienced workmen. Charges moderate.

HAMILTON & CO,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.

PAINOS FOR HIRE.

REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

S. ROSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
"Cantante Resonante," Schiedmeyer, Lipp's and "Mofussil" Square Pianos.

The "Sympathetic" Grand Square Pianoforte, Rs. 850, packing case, Rs. 30, Sold in India for now nearly 30 years, is confidently recommended.

LA PIANETTA FAVORITA.

Cottage Piano, Compass seven Octaves from A to A. Price, net cash, Rs. 375. Packing case extra Rs. 25.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS
BY
MESSRS. COLLARD AND COLLARD AND MESSRS. J. BROADWOOD AND SON.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" CONCERT GRAND PIANO,
WITH
METAL FRAME
AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, Rs. 2,500.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEMS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM Rs. 250.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Ladies' French Kid Oxford Shoes, single soles	9 8	10 8
Ladies' French Kid Oxford Shoes, double soles finest quality	11 8	12 8

Thoroughly recommended, UNEQUALLED in PRICE, STYLE, and QUALITY.

Ladies' Prunella Walking Shoes, single soles	8 4	9 8

Cannot be surpassed for COOLNESS and DURABILITY.

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, single or double soles	15 0	16 8

STYLISH, SERVICEABLE, and COMFORTABLE.

Ladies' Prunella Button Boots	11 0	12 0

VERY SUITABLE for TENDER FEET.

CHILDRENS BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY VARIETY.

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of EVENING and DRESS SHOES UNSURPASSABLE for ELEGANCE. THEY are EMBROIDERED in the LATEST DESIGNS, and are now the MOST FASHIONABLE SHOES WORN.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS SHOULD SEND A WORN BOOT AS A GUIDE FOR SIZE.

WE ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR THESE GOODS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened out a fine assortment of FANCY COATINGS, ANGOLAS, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, INDIA TWEEDS, BLUE and COLOURED SERGES, BEDFORD RIDING CORDS and WHIPCORDS, ULSTER OVERCOATINGS, &c., &c.

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, who has also had considerable experience in INDIA. We guarantee a COMFORTABLE AND PERFECT FIT as well as STRONG and DURABLE WORKMANSHIP.

A. AND L.'S SPECIALITIES.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
Indian Tweed, made of beautifully soft wool, very light and comfortable. Single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Blue Serge, Indigo-dyed in the Yarn, perfectly fast in colour, durable and wearable in all seasons. The suit as above	30 0
Best Angolas, first class quality, new patterns, thoroughly shrunk, and strongly recommended for general Wear	30 0 35 0 40 0
Warm Suits, made from stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots, suitable for the hills or a sea journey	35 0 40 0 45 0 52 0

FROCK COATS.
For Special Wear, "Garden Parties," &c.

The best Black and Blue diagonal and fancy Mats, West of England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	40 0 45 0 50 0
The finest Black or Blue Venetian or Broadcloth, finished as above	45 0 50 0 55 0

CRICKETING OR GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best white wool, thoroughly shrunk, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Shirt of thinner texture, collar attached	9 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES
Are cut on improved principles, to fit the figure, and ensure comfort and support.

The Best Chipping Norton Whip Cords, in plain Drab and Grey mixtures, very tough and agreeable wear, per pair	24 0
The Best Bedford Cord, recommended for very hard wear, several shades of colour, in different sized cords	26 0
Gaiters, made from any of the above	7 8

COMFORTABLE FITTING TROUSERS.

All our trousers are scientifically cut, and made up in the strongest and most approved style, a perfect fit is always guaranteed. Light Indian Tweed or Serge, per pair	13 0
Superfine Angola, in every variety of pattern and substance, specially selected for Indian wear, strongly recommended	16 0
The very best Angola, in light and pretty patterns, the correct thing for occasional and special wear, per pair	18 0

MORNING OR VISITING COAT.
A most useful garment, one that can be worn on all special occasions.

The Best Black and Blue Diagonals, and Fancy Mats, of best cut, make, and finish	36 0 40 0 45 0

	Rs. a.
Vests to match, single-breasted	9 0
The Finest Black or Blue Venetian, or Broad Cloth, Morning Coats	40 0 45 0 50 0
Vests to match, single-breasted	14 0
Black French Merino, very thin and cool	25 0
Vests to match	7 0
Sac Coats, Double or Single breasted ; a very comfortable and useful garment, made from any of the above Mats and Diagonals	26 0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West of England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed, and finished in the best style	75 0
Do. do. Lined Silk	85 0
Dress Coat, Lined Silk	50 0
„ Vest	14 0
„ Trousers	22 0
Black Doeskin Trousers, the best	26 0

WASHING MATERIALS.
These materials are the best procurable, and are shrunk as much as it is possible to shrink them in the piece.

Double or Single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers, of best white Drill	15 0
Superior Linen Drill	22 0
Stout Brown Holland	18 0
Fine unbleached Flemish Linen	18 0
White Linen Jackets, six for	24 0
Fine White Marcella Vests for full dress wear, each	7 0
„ „ double-breasted	8 9
White Linen Imperial, each	8 0
„ „ double-breasted	9 0
Fancy padded Drills, in various pretty tints	8 0

SHIKAR KIT.

Stout Hand-made Shikar Cloth, single breasted coat each	12 0
Norfolk Blouse of above „	14 0
Strong Belfast Brown Holland „	12 0
Norfolk Blouse of above „	14 0
Trousers „ „	6 0
Moveable Pads for protecting the spine „	5 0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear, of wearing over a Dress Suit	23 0
Fine Drab and Slate diagonal	35 0
Warm English Chesterfields	45 0
Pea Jackets, very warm	38 0
Ulster Coats, a splendid garment for travellers	56 0

Less 10 per cent. discount when Remittance accompanies Order, or if sent per V. P. Post ; Carriage and Packing free.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET.

THERE is only one Glenlivet Whisky, and the Proprietors are intending to prosecute those who infringe their registered name.

The agents for the sale of the genuine article in Bombay are

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

B O M B A Y C A S H B A Z A A R

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESTABLISHED 1878.

SHIRT, COLLAR, TIE, SCARF, AND GLOVE DEPARTMENTS.

SHIRTS.		Rs. a.	
White long cloth	from	2 0	each
Do. do. Linen Cuffs and Fronts, Shakespeare Collars	„	2 4	„
Do. do. superior	„	3 4	„
Prints, French, fast colors	„	1 15	„
Do. do. very fine	„	2 14	„
Oxford with Collars	„	0 12	„
Do. extra strong	„	1 4	„
Flannel, The Rosebery	„	5 4	„
Do. Crimean	„	5 8	„
Do. Ceylon	„	6 4	„
Silk and Wool	„	8 12	„
Cricketing	„	4 15	„

Having secured the services of an experienced cutter, Gentlemen can rely upon a perfect fit.

COLLARS.

Linen, all the new Shapes	„	3 6	doz.
Do. Cuffs do.	„	4 4	„

SCARFS AND TIES.		Rs. a.	
Black Silk Ties	from	0 4	each
Do. Satin	„	0 7	„
White Ties, plain	„	0 2	„
Do. Embroidered Ends	„	0 5½	„
Washing, fast colors	„	1 8	doz.
Do. Bows, fast colors	„	0 6	each
Silk Bows, Norfolk & Newpeer	„	0 10	„
Lavender Bows, Brighton	„	1 8	„
Satin Bows, Black	„	0 11	„
Scarfs, Silk Windsor	„	0 11	„
Do. do. Heart	„	0 14	„
Do. for pins, Leicester Fancy Cabinet, and Rutland	„	1 0	„
Sailor Knots	„	0 8	„

The best selected assortment of the above in Bombay.

GLOVES.

White Kid	„	1 12	pair
Driving Gloves	„	1 12	„

GENTLEMEN before paying high prices, should compare our qualities, and they will find that by purchasing at the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR they will save at the least 50 per cent.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the Address is

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA.

B O M B A Y C A S H B A Z A A R

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50 ; keyless, Rs. 50 ; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50 ; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50 ; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.

PICTURES.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

BINOCULARS.

ALBUMS.

LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

THORPE AND COMPANY

INVITE special attention to their large stock of Hats and Helmets, just received for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, in all the leading shapes.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. a.
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Black Silk	14 8
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Drab Naples Felt	10 0

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

Cork on Felt, covered White Doe, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	18 8
Ellwood's Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet	13 8
Ellwood's Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered White Drill, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	13 8
Ellwood's Tan Flax, the same shape as above	13 8

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Ellwood's fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band, with raised felt outside, Turban, a splendid protection	17 8
Ellwood's Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	10 8
Ellwood's Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy inner Band, a splendid protection	9 8

TERAI HATS.

Ladies' Drab Terai	14 8
Gentlemen's Drab Terai	14 8

LADIES' FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
Round or Square Crown, latest shapes, Brown, Blue, Fawn and Black	10 8
Ladies' Drab Ellwood's Helmets, well ventilated and light	10 8
Ladies' Milton	9 8
Ladies' Canton the latest shape	10 8
Boys' Hats, Black, Stiff Felt, Round Crown	5 8
Drab Crown	5 8
Boys' Tam O'Shanter Velvet	6 8
Boys' Velvet Caps, new shapes	6 8

FELT HATS.

Black Low, Round Crown	8 8
Black Stiff Medium, Round Crown	8 8
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a special Hat for tall gentlemen	8 8
Black Soft Felt, throughout, cannot possibly get out of Shape, a superior article	8 8
Drab Stiff, Low Crown	8 8
Drab Soft, a Special Article	8 8

TRAVELLING HATS.

The Scarborough Black Felt, soft throughout	8 0
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	4 8
Ladies' do. do. do. do.	5 8
Deer-stalker Caps	4 0
Tweed Turbans, or Polo Caps	3 0
Glengarry Caps	5 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT BOMBAY.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make
ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ... Rs. 25

SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ... „ 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER K[illegible] WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the w[illegible] of

EDMOND [illegible]E, WATCHMAKER,
M[illegible]T, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ....£1,00[illegible]
PAID UP ....£100,[illegible]

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSU[illegible] COMPANY in STETTIN.
CAPITAL........Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ „ 4,50,000

THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG.
CAPITAL........M. 60,00,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, House hold Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

LA CONFIANCE.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)
CAPITAL ....Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........ „ 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 20,00,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.

THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED, and he "HELVETIA" in St. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.) ....Rs. 72,00,000.

THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany), CAPITAL ....Rs. 30,00,000

All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.—Some splendid specimens of this maker's instruments, made to our order. The special design and form of construction. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

PIANOS, by Roenisch, Dresden, in solid Canadian walnut screwed and secured in every possible way to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

ENTIRE IRON-FRAME PIANOS, can only be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Intending purchasers can see that the Piano frame is complete and not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

COLLARD and COLLARD.—Pianos by these celebrated makers, who now make a special class of small Grand to our order. Some magnificent instruments to select from.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

KAPS, of Dresden, solid Mahogany entire Iron-frame Short Grands, also overstrung Oblique Grands. Only to be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung, grand square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wires so common in square Pianos is entirely obviated.

AMERICAN ORGANS.—We can offer a selection from the best makers, of known repute, and at prices lower than hitherto charged, as we import direct from America.

ORGANS, by the well known American firms, Mason and Hamlin, Clough and Warren Sterling Organ Co., Bell Organ Co., the Carpenter Organ Co. and others.

HARMONIUMS being greater in demand than ever, we always keep a large stock to select from. They can now be seen open in our saloons.

ALEXANDER and SONS, of Paris, Trayser, of Stuttgart, Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, and other makers, Harmoniums are always kept in stock by SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

MOUTH HARMONICAS, a large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OCARINAS, an improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction books, 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES, any note from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Rs. 1 for large sizes and 12 annas each for smaller, cylinder form, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

STATUARY.—A beautiful collection of works of Art in Terra Cotta, Plaister, Parian, &c. An inspection is invited. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BARBATINE.—Some exquisite specimens of table ornaments in vases of this new Art workmanship, the first imported into Bombay.

LAVA WARE.—Vases of most chaste designs, also a variety of Porcelain and Sagsuma ware.

MUSICAL BOXES of a new construction, playing 35 minutes, 70 minutes, and 90 minutes each, some with beautiful and novel effects, imitating Concertina, Mandoline, &c., and with Sublime Harmonie, Zitther and other attachments. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

AUTHORS, COMPOSERS, STATESMEN, and others. Busts and Statuettes in Terra Cotta or Parian, most beautifully executed works of Art, from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 25.

KETTLE-DRUM TEA SETS, in Dresden China, Six Cups and Saucers, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, in a neat case, complete, Rs. 15. A pretty present to a Lady. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

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A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a good fencer, Rs. 1,300.

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A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-1½, very showy and fast in saddle and harness, Rs. 650.

A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a capital brougham horse, thoroughly broken and quiet, Rs. 400.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1882.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anniversary Celebration, Arya Samaj, Girgaum-back-road, 5-30 p. m.

Settling for Athletic Sports and Sky Races, Gymkhana, 6 p. m.

Celebration of Jamshedi Nowroz Festival, Freemasons' Hall, 6 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 17th :—Schaldis (s), from Marseilles. 18th :—Lismore (s), London ; Canara (s), Cochin ; Clan Macleod (s), Natal ; Pearl (s), Cutch. Yesterday :—Ben Voirlich (s), Malta ; Abyssinia, Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th :—Coniston (s), for Calcutta ; Gleadowe (s), London ; St. Dunstan (s) and Marana (s), Liverpool ; Mourino (s), Antwerp ; Woodhorn (s), Dunkirk.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Settling for the lotteries on the Atheletic Sports and Sky Races will take place this evening, at the Gymkhana, at 6 o'clock.

Furious Riding.—Yacoob Fakeer was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of riding a horse on the public road in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a Hindu lad named Tulsiram and another. He was fined Rs. 15.

A Dishonest Servant.—Ameeroodeen Emaumoodeen, a labourer, employed in the G. I. P. Railway engine-shed, Byculla, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a bottle of cocoanut-oil, valued at annas 3, the property of the company. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—Ebrahim Fazel was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon his own admission, of having assaulted police constable No. 902 C, while in the execution of his duty, at the Grant-road, on the day previous. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Jamshedi Nowroz.—The Freemasons' Jamshedi Nowroz festival, the festival of the vernal equinox, will be celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall this evening at 6 o'clock. The entertainment will consist of a discourse, English and native music, and an English drama, with banquet in the interval.

The Arya Samaj.—The anniversary of the Bombay Arya Samaj will be celebrated in the oart of the Arya Samaj building, Girgaum-back-road, in Kakudwady-street, behind the Police Court, to-day, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p. m. precisely. Pandit Dyanand Saraswati Swami will deliver a lecture on the "Vedas" on the occasion. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The Sacred Oratorio.—In consequence of the severe illness of a lady next door to the room where it was proposed to give the performance of "Christ and His Soldiers," it has been found necessary to change the place of performance, to the Town Hall, where the oratorio will now come off at 5-30 (Bombay time) on Tuesday afternoon next.

Sudden Death.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Mudaree Cassoo, aged about seventy years. Deceased was a medicant, and for the last two months had been in failing health. On the evening previous, while passing along the Jail-road, he suddenly dropped, and died in a few moments. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

The Gaiety Theatre.—Miss Eliza Gordon took her benefit on Saturday evening. There was a fairly large audience, and the performance was a very good one. The comic drama "The Rough Diamond," and the burlesque "Brown and the Brahmins" were played. Mrs. Norville, who is so well and favourably known to play-goers in Bombay, takes her benefit on Wednesday evening, when the performance will be under the patronage of Major-General Hewett and the officers and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Dhondoo Raghoo, aged thirty years. Deceased was the labourer who sustained serious injuries on Thursday last whilst erecting telephone brackets on the outside wall of the premises of Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Company's shop. He accidentally fell fr omthe staging, a drop of about thirty feet, and died from the effects of the injuries he sustained. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a staging."

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Byculla Schools will take place at 6 p.m. (official time), on Wednesday, in the spacious play-shed attached to the boys' school. As usual, the school choir will render a selection of part-songs. Those of our readers who were present at the last distribution will no doubt remember the splendid performances of the children, which received a well-merited compliment from H. E. the Governor, who then presided. A party from Government House attended, last week, a private rehearsal of some of the music to be performed on Wednesday, and were highly gratified.

RELIEF FUNDS IN BOMBAY.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the general committee of the Irish Relief Fund started in Bombay some years ago was held on Saturday last in the Durbar room of the Town Hall, the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., presiding. There were present Colonel Willoughby, Messrs. F. Mathew, Grattan Geary, Captain Walshe, Dr. Lisboa, Dr. DeGama, Messrs. Byramjee N. Servai, H. C. Dady, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Weir and E. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Honorary Secretaries, &c.

The Chairman asked what, in the opinion of the meeting, should be done with the balance of Rs. 6,405-0-7 now deposited in the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Byramjee Servai thought that the balance had better be invested in Government paper as a reserve for any future contingency arising.

Mr. Mathew suggested that the amount should be distributed among some of the local charitable institutions, such as the Widows' Home, the Sailors Home, &c., which stood in need of funds.

Dr. DeGama suggested that the balance should be reserved for any emergency, such as a famine occurring.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Mathew in thinking that the balance should be distributed among some of the local charities.

It was then proposed by Mr. F. Mathew, seconded by Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, and carried unanimously that as the accounts of the fund have been closed, and as no further contribution for the relief of distress in Ireland was required, the balance now remaining in the hands of the treasurers be distributed to local charities by a committee consisting of the Chairman, the Secretaries and Treasurers, Captain Walshe, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, and Mr. Grattan Geary.

THE MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

The gentlemen abovementioned, some of whom came in after the proceedings had commenced, then proceeded with the business brought before a general committee of the Military Relief Fund.

The Chairman (the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner) explained that, of the total sum collected, Rs. 2,05,002-6-0, the sum of Rs. 97,304-10-6 had already been distributed, and that a balance of Rs. 1,07,697-11-6 remained in the Bank of Bombay. The question now was how the balance should be distributed, bearing in mind that the fund in hand was insufficient for distribution on the scale sanctioned, and that a proportionate reduction would be found necessary. An application for relief had been received from the secretary of the Byculla Schools ; but, excellent as the institution was, they could not vote any sum for one institution in preference to another out of the many in Bombay that needed support.

Captain Walshe explained that, in paying any money to the Byculla Schools, they would be paying it, as it were, to the mothers or guardians of the orphans of European soldiers.

After some further discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Mathew, and seconded by Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, that the secretaries and treasurers be requested to act on the resolutions of the committee, retaining Rs. 10,000 as a reserve, and to distribute, as nearly as may be, to the widows and orphans of Europeans and natives in the proportion then agreed upon.

Mr. Grattan Geary spoke in support of Mr. Mathew's proposition, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

It was next proposed by Colonel Willoughby, seconded by Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, and carried, that disabled soldiers, European and native, shall receive compensation in the same proportion as widows of European and native soldiers, and that disabled camp-followers shall receive Rs. 50 each.

Proposed by Captain Walshe, seconded by Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, and carried, that, in the case of children admitted to the benefit of charitable institutions or schools, the amount granted on account of such children shall be paid to the managers of such institutions, on the understanding that the children will be retained in such institution for the full period required for their education in accordance with its rules.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and carried, that applications for assistance to officers and their children be referred to the London committee.

Proposed by Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, seconded by Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, and carried, that the relief granted to widows who have remarried be withheld.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SHOOTING OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

The following return shows the progress made by the Bombay Army in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the end of last month :—

British Troops.

No. in Order of merit.	Corps.	No. of men exercised.	Figure of merit.	No. of marksmen.	Bestshooting Company.
	Cavalry.				
	17th Lancers	407	37·50	43	F. 40·38
	Infantry.				
1	1st Seaforth Highlanders	671	140·85	332	...
2	2nd North Staffordshire	533	121·11	144	H. 131·90
3	2nd East Yorkshire.	540	116·47	113	H. 123·34
4	2nd Gloucestershire.	623	114·97	126	A. 125·19
5	2nd Rl. Irish Fsrs.	448	112·44	83	C. 124·34
6	1st Rifle Brigade	341	109·01	35	D. 120·51
7	1st Worcestershire.	800	108·00	106	E. 117·66
8	2nd Royal Lancaster	539	102·15	55	A. 108·10
9	2nd Lancashire Fsrs.	731	98·09	73	A. 105·70
	Native Troops.				
	Cavalry.				
1	2nd Light	337	44·78	...	D. 51·49
2	Poona Horse	390	42·72	...	D. 46·81
3	3rd Queen's Own	232	40·88	...	D. 42·42
4	1st Lancers	227	37·46	...	D. 44·45
	Infantry.				
—	Sappers and Miners.	120	31·54	...	...
1	17th	412	90·94	72	A. 96·01
2	25th	646	88·66	116	A. 98·60
3	29th	512	86·69	110	H. 97·62
4	1st	495	86·07	17	H. 94·07
5	21st	331	84·64	30	G. 89·75
6	20th	623	84·10	113	F. 93.51
7	3rd	550	83·55	74	A. 92·39
8	14th	600	82·53	80	C. 93·39
9	11th	312	81·51	25	G. 87·10
10	22nd	638	81·01	56	A. 86·20
11	26th	603	80·55	55	C. 88·85
12	7th	512	80·25	34	E. 89·92
13	12th	465	80·20	35	A. 84·21
14	18th	651	80·11	38	D. 84·34
15	6th	564	79·98	55	E. 87·79
16	19th	528	77·65	42	H. 83·06
17	28th	442	76·31	39	H. 92·01
18	2nd	445	75·80	22	E. 85·92
19	23rd	594	75·54	45	A. 82·20
20	27th	507	70·00	39	E. 80·15
21	5th	463	69·91	22	H. 82·85
22	16th	519	68·09	12	A. 74·55
23	10th	583	66·06	5	D. 72·02
24	30th	234	61·50	9	E. 65·55

The best shot amongst the British troops is Private Pennel Turner, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, with 185 points.

The best shot amongst the native troops is Naik Huskeljee Israel, 28th N. I., with 166 points.

A LARGE STEAMER.

The s. s. Lismore, a large steamer commanded by Captain C. Sibthorpe, who for many years commanded the s. s. European, trading with Bombay, has arrived in this port. She is considered a magnificent specimen of naval architecture. We take the following description of her from the *Western Mail* (Cardiff) :—

There is at present in the Penarth Dock one of the finest specimens of naval architecture that has ever entered the port of Cardiff ; in fact, it is the largest vessel that has been docked at any port in the Bristol Channel. She is called the Lismore, and is one of the Johnston Line of steamers plying between Liverpool and Baltimore. Her dimensions are as follow :—Length, 397ft. ; breadth, 42ft. 6 in. ; depth, 34ft. 6in. ; tonnage, gross, 5,400 tons, being 101 tons more than the Tower Hill, which loaded in the Roath Basin, Cardiff, in September last, and which was inspected by several thousands of people. The indicated horse-power of the Lismore is 5,000. She was built and provided with engines at Barrow, by the Barrow Ship-building Company (the builders of the celebrated City of Rome), and has just come round to Penarth for bunker coal. She is commanded by Captain Charles A. Sibthorpe (late of the Cunard service), commodore of the line. The Lismore has been fitted out under the superintendence of Captain J. Johnston, marine superintendent, for the owners, Messrs. Wm. Johnston and Co., of Liverpool, with all the latest improvements. She has seven steam winches, by which the cargo can be discharged with extraordinary despatch, and is also fitted with steam steering gear, direct-acting steam windlass, and steam crane on forecastle head for working anchors on either bow. The Lismore is capable of carrying 5,000 tons of general cargo, in addition to 1,000 head of cattle, for which purpose she is specially designed, being fitted with the latest improved ventilators and condensing apparatus sufficient to supply at least 1,500 head of cattle. This makes the fifteenth steamer which the firm have now in service, and five others are in course of construction to their order. Some idea of the dimensions of the vessel may be gathered from the fact that had she been 10 feet longer the Penarth basin would not have been long enough to take her in. We may add that our worthy townsman, and councillor for the South Ward, Mr. Robert Johnston (Johnston, Miles, and Co.), is a brother of the owners. Messrs. Marychurch and Co., of Bute Docks, Cardiff, are the local agents for the steamer. After taking in 1,500 tons of bunker coal the Lismore will proceed to London, where she will load a general cargo for the Cape.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, the case in which Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee stands charged with committing forgery was proceeded with before Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Cleveland, Government Solicitor, prosecuted ; and Mr. Davar defended the prisoner.

Inspector James Edward Millard gave evidence substantially similar to that given by Mr. Brewin.

Saloo Reverio, a Goanese boy in the employ of Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, said that he saw the prisoner, on the day of his arrest, enter his master's house with a bundle in his hand, and that he spread a mat in a room upstairs at the instance of Bapoojee. Witness did not see the prisoner afterwards. Witness saw the prisoner eventually go out with two Sahebs (pointing to Messrs. Brewin and Millard). Before the prisoner was taken away witness was sent to call Heerjeebhoy Shroff, who lived at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from his master's house.

Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff deposed that he was a merchant and a justice of the peace, living at Grant-road. A suit was lately brought against him in the High Court by Mr. and Mrs. Jussawalla for the restitution of a string of pearls. Witness allowed judgment in that suit to go against him on the 21st February for the value of the pearls and costs. He had alleged in his defence that all the documents used in that suit were forgeries, and he still said that they were forgeries. The documents had been so nicely made that he could not swear they were not in his handwriting, though he suspected they were not. Dorabjee was aware of the proceedings against him. About four or five months ago Dorabjee sent a message to witness to see him on a matter connected with the pearl case. Witness did not pay any attention to it at the time, as he thought Dorabjee wished to extort money from him. On losing the case, the witness was very much disheartened, and went to see Dorabjee. He told Dorabjee that he was sorry he did not pay attention to his message at the proper time ; but that if he assisted him, he would be obliged to him, Dorabjee said it was too late, but he would try to assist him. Witness went the next day (22nd February) once more to Dorabjee, who told him the name of the person who had forged the documents. He wrote to Sir Michael Westropp on the subject on the 25th February. He received a reply from the Chief Justice.

The evidence of the witness was not finished when the case was adjourned until Thursday next, at 2 p. m.

HIGH COURT. —March 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST MR. BODGER.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY *vs.* J. E. BODGER.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, presented to his Lordship in chambers a plaint in which the Bank of Bombay sues Mr. Bodger to recover Rs. 15,940, being the balance remaining due to the bank after the sale of Government paper of the value of about Rs. 2,10,000 deposited by the defendant with the bank, against which he drew various loans during 1881. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause, and granted an order for substituted service upon the defendant, who has left Bombay.

THE EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED, *vs.* NAGINDAS BHAGOOBHOY.

Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, presented a plaint on behalf of the plaintiffs, through their constituted attorney, Mr. Henry Stead, seeking to recover from the defendant Rs. 3,274 due on a promissory note executed on the 15th November, 1881. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a summary suit.

A SUIT ON BEHALF OF A LUNATIC.

KHATAU ROWJEE *vs.* CHUNDA RAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiff, at present a lunatic, who sued by his committee Poonjah Walljee. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeard for the defendants. The suit is brought by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 50,000 from the defendants, as *shettias* of the Kutchee-Lohana caste, in respect of moneys expended by him some years ago while managing the immoveable property of the caste situated at Durriasthan in Bombay. On the 5th instant a summons was taken out by the plaintiff's attorney calling upon the defendants for an inspection of the caste books ; and the summons came on for argument to-day. After hearing counsel, his Lordship ordered that the summons should stand over, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring it on again ; that, in the meantime, the *poonjaree* (worshipping priest) at the caste temple be made a co-defendant ; and that the plaint be amended accordingly. Costs reserved.

A SUSPECTED DEALER IN SLAVES.

Soon after the arrival of the steamship Fidra from Jeddah at this port, on Friday last, certain information was given to the Commissioner of Police regarding a Mahomedan who had in his company five Abyssinian (Siddee) girls, and was about to convey them to Bhopal for the purpose of disposing of them at that State. The Commissioner deputed Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ally, the Inspector of the Detective Police Force, to institute inquiries into the matter. He discovered that the man in question, immediately on landing, took his departure by the first train leaving Bombay. Mr. Abdool Ally directed the jemadar of the detectives to proceed by train in search of the man. The jemadar, on arriving at Coorla, learned that a Mahomedan passenger, with five Siddee girls, alighted at that station by the previous train, and had gone towards the Coorla village. The police officer went in search of the party, and in a short time found them at Coorla, and took them into custody. There were two elderly men named Abdool Kaium and Badur Khan, and five Abyssinian girls. When the party were arrested by the police officer, Abdool Kaium stated that he was a pensioner of the Bhopal State, and had served the Begum of Bhopal for fifteen years. He had been to Mecca on a pilgrimage, from which place he was now returning to Bhopal. One of the five girls, who is aged about nine years, was married to him by *nicca* at Mecca, and the other four were handed over to him at Mecca by an agent of the Begum of Bhopal whom he met there, with a request that they should be safely conducted to the Begum of Bhopal. Badur Khan stated that he was simply a servant of Abdool Kaium, and knew nothing as regards the girls. His duty was simply to cook and do any work he might be asked to do by his master. Abdool Kaium could give no further proof of his allegation. The whole party were on Saturday last placed before the Commissioner of Police. Abdool Kaium repeated his former statements. The girls, who vary in age from thirteen to nine years apparently, made rambling statements, and could scarcely render a satisfactory account of themselves. The men and the girls were ordered to be kept in custody whilst the matter is communicated to the Political Agent at Bhopal and further police inquiries are instituted.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Commodore, Captain Henry Morland. Vice-Commodore, L. Rivet-Carnac, Esq. Rear-Commodore, Dr. T. Cody.

REGATTA.

Thursday, 23rd, and Saturday, 25th March, 1882.

1. The first race to start punctually at 2-30 p. m. The Yacht Club Flagship will be moored abreast the Yacht Club House in line with the flag-staff rendezvous boat to be moved midway between flag-ship and shore.

2. Yachts and sailing boats intending to compete in the sailing matches, must be near the Flagship as follows, before 2-30 p. m.

3. Ship's boats for the 1st Race. In line extending from abreast Flagship in shore from East to West, each succeeding race to be moored in the same way North of each other and as close as possible.

4. In taking places in each line, the several yachts and boats will arrange themselves from No. 1 next the Flagship in the order of the published list.

5. Yachts and sailing boats must start from moorings of their own. Yards and sails (except head sails of fore and aft rigged vessels) may be hoisted, but no sail to be made before starting.

6. For each race in succession the numeral flag of the number of race in the Commercial Code will be hoisted five minutes before starting at the fore of the Flagship as a signal to make ready ; a gun will be fired to start.

7. Rowing boats will assemble not later than 4 p.m., and the boats for each race in succession will take up stations in lines extending in shore from the Flagship to the flagboat No. 1, next to flagboat, boats heading north.

8. The places for the yachts and boats in the several races will be drawn by the umpire and notified to owners.

9. Boats belonging to H. M.'s ships and the Mercantile Marine and others privately owned by individuals not members of the Yacht Club, are eligible and invited to compete in all the races except those specified for Club yachts.

10. Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club by noon of Tuesday, 21st instant, with particulars as to rig and tonnage and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

PROGRAMME OF REGATTA.

First Day.

1st Race.—Ship's Boats (*bona fide*).—" A sailing Race for Ships' Boats" (*bona fide*) of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; third boat saves stake. Once—round the course. Starting 2-30 p.m. Bombay time.

2nd Race.—Club Yachts, Lateen Rig over 20 tons.—" A Sailing Match for Club Yachts," lateen rig 20 tons and upward. Entrance 1 G. M. Time for tonnage. Twice round the course. Prize, a silver cup. Starting 2-45 p. m. Bombay time.

3rd Race.—Club Yachts, Lateen Rig under 20 tons.—" Sailing Match for Club Yachts," lateen rig under 20 tons. Time for tonnage. Entrance 1 G. M. Twice round the course. Starting 3 p. m. Prize, a silver cup.

4th Race.—English Rigged Club Yachts.—" A Sailing Match for all English Rigged Club Yachts." Handicapped. Entrance 1 G. M. Once round the course. Starting time 3-15 p.m. Prize, a silver cup.

5th Race.—Dubash Boats.—" A Sailing Match for Dubash Boats."—Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 50 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 10, Starting 3-50 p.m. Once round the course.

6th Race.—Fishing Boats.—" A Sailing Match for Fishing Boats."—Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. Third Prize, if 6 boats start. Once round the course. 3-45 p.m.

7th Race.—Kurrachee or Jolly Boats.—" A Sailing Match for Kurrachee or Jolly Boats."—Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 10 ; Third Prize, if six boats start. Once round the course. Starting 4 p.m.

Second Day.

1st Race.—Club Handicap.—" A Sailing Match for all Club Yachts."—A Handicap for all Club Yachts which have entered during the Meeting. Once round the course. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, a silver cup. Starting 3 p.m.

ROWING MATCHES.

2nd Race.—4 Oared Gigs.—" Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs."—Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than 4 boats to start. 1st Prize, Rs. 40 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Third boat saves stakes. Course from station at Flagship to a flagboat moored about half a mile off in the direction of Cross Island, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand and back, passing between the rendezvous flagboat and the winning post on shore abreast the Yacht Club House. Starting 5 p. m.

3rd Race.—5 or 6 Oared Gigs.—" Rowing match five or six-oared gigs."—Entrance fee, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. 4 boats to start or no second prize given. Course same as 2nd Race. Starting 5-15 p. m. Bombay time.

4th Race.—Ship's Cutters.—" Rowing Match for ship's cutters, not less than ten oars. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40 ; 2nd Prizes, Rs. 20. No second prize unless 4 boats start. Course same as 2nd Race. Starting 5-30 p. m.

5th Race—4 Oared out-riggers—" Rowing Match for four-oared out-rigged boats. "—Course from flag-boat in direction of Cross Island to winning post of Yacht Club House. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Prize a silver cup. Starting 5-45 p. m.

6th Race.—Club Yachts, Jolly Boats.—" Rowing match for Club Yachts Jolly Boats." Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 20 ; 2nd Prize Rs. 10. Course same as 2nd Race. Starting 6 p.m. Bombay time.

7th Race.—Tonies—" Rowing match for Tonies" —Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 20 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 10. Course same as 2nd Race. Starting 6-15 p.m.

Course for Sailing Matches.—From stations of the Yacht Club House to a boat moored near Gull Island, thence round the inner light-ship and back to the flag-ship leaving them all on the star-board hand. Distance 9½ miles.

Course for Rowing Matches.—From stations off the Yacht Club House to a boat in the direction of Cross Island moored off the Castle Flagstaff and back. Distance 1 mile.

All entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club by 4 p.m., of Tuesday, the 21st instant.

This Programme will be subject to any slight alterations the Sailing Committee may think fit to make after the yachts and boats have been measured.

H. GILL, Honorary Secretary.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes :—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions ; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above association was held on Saturday, Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit presiding. The following is the annual report for 1880-81, which was taken as read :—

Your Committee have now the pleasure to submit to the members of the Association their report for the year ending 31st October, 1881, with a statement of the accounts of the Association for that period.

The Factories Act, No. XV. of 1881.

The attention of your Committee has been mainly directed, during the year, to the working of this Act, and, with the exception of one instance which will be noticed presently, they are happy to be able to state that its provisions have hitherto, so far as has come within their knowledge, been carried out in a conciliatory manner. This desired result is doubtless attributable to the letter addressed by the Government of India, dated Simla, May, 1881, to the Local Governments and Administrations, which will be found at page 85 of last year's report, in which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council impressed upon all Local Governments the necessity of regulating the machinery of inspection, and of selecting the inspecting agency, in such a manner as to prevent all reasonable cause of complaint. It was, indeed, reported in May last that Government intended sending to England for a Factory Inspector or Inspectors to be appointed under the Factories Act, and, on inquiry, your Committee were informed that all that Government proposed was to have an officer of the Factory Department in England temporarily employed to advice them in putting the Act in force. To this communication your Committee replied that it was not clear whether it was the intention of Government that the officers so to be employed should be resident in England, and consulted through the India Office, in which case there could be little objection to the proposal, provided that Government would, as it always had been, be accessible to such local representations as your Committee might deem it advisable to make. If, however, it was intended that the officer was to come to Bombay to advise Government to act in accordance with English experience in putting the Act in force, then your Committee desired to protest respectfully, but strongly, against a proposal which appeared to them to be unnecessary, and likely, through prejudice and ignorance on the part of the Inspector employed, to lead to harsh and needless interference. In the memorials which the Association had addressed to Government on the subject of Factory legislation they repeatedly pointed out that there was no analogy between the state of things in India and that existing in English mills, and your Committee believed that the differences of climate, of the habits and condition of the operatives, and of their system of work were such as would render the employment of an officer of the Factory Department in England unsuitable to India, and would prove injurious to the legitimate operations of Indian manufacturing interests. Your Committee have heard nothing further regarding the proposal of Government, and the Act continues to be worked by the Collector with the assistance of the Boiler Inspector. The instance above referred to is an order issued by the Collector of Thana to the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills that, as the carding engines are at irregular distances from each other—some of the passages between the machines admitting of workpeople passing between them safely, while others do not—the engines should have a light moveable rail placed at each end of the machines, so as to close up the passages when the machines are at work. This order is calculated to entail inconvenience and interference with working, while the measure proposed is not necessary in the interest of the workpeople, and the agents have lodged an appeal against the order on the following among other grounds :—(1) That these machines have worked in the present positions for the last 20 years, and no accident has occurred in the passages between them, which is sufficient proof that any alteration is now unnecessary ; (2) that, in the experience of English mill managers and carding masters, no Factory Inspector in England has ever been known to require the passages between the carding engines to be blocked up. Your Committee consider that it is of great importance to the industry that orders of this description, which are unnecessary and involve great expense, should be opposed in every legitimate way, and they will take such steps in the matter as may appear to them to be desirable when the result of the appeal is known.

Technical and Experimental Schools.

A suggestion has been made to your Committee that, with a view to impart a theoretical knowledge of the art of spinning and weaving, and to enable the workpeople to carry out the theory into practice, thereby rendering them more efficient, a technical and experimental factory might be opened in Bombay, at the joint expense of all the mill companies. The scheme will be laid before you with the view of eliciting discussion, and, if approved, of appointing a Sub-Committee to report upon it to the Association.

Indian Trade-marks Registration Bill.

On the 3rd February, 1881, a letter was addressed by the Government of India to the Association stating that the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General had considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February, 1880, and had come to the conclusion that the registration in India of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appeared to them so formidable an undertaking that they were reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it so long as there was a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question. Such a solution, they added, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England. To this communication your Committee replied that when the Association, on 3rd April, 1877, submitted to the Government of Bombay the importance of a measure corresponding with the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876 being introduced into India, they did so on the ground of the increase of Indian manufactures, and especially of the cotton manufactures of Bombay ; and they suggested that steps should be taken to introduce a Bill into the local Legislative Council establishing the registration of trade-marks in the Bombay Presidency, or, if it should be considered advisable that the law should be made applicable to all India, to recommend to the Government of India the introduction of such a measure into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Association, in submitting this proposal, did not contemplate that the proposed measure should apply to any other than Indian manufactures, although when it was subsequently suggested that the Bill should require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India they offered no objection to that suggestion. Your Committee were aware of the difficulties which would be experienced if English trade-marks were brought within the operation of an Indian Act, but there was hardly an Indian trade-mark, however well known in the Indian markets, which would not be refused registration in England, and the greatest possible inconvenience would result in other respects to Indian manufacturers if they were required to register their trade-marks in England. They therefore protested against the proposals that India should come under the English Act, and that Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, adding that if the original scheme of the Bill could not be adhered to, and the register established in India, the proposed legislation, should, in the interest of Indian manufacturers, be abandoned.

New Bill for the Regulation, &c., of Joint Stock Companies.

Your Committee observe, from a telegram recently published, that certain objectionable clauses have been introduced into this Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. They have addressed a letter to the Government of India respectfully, but earnestly,

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desiring that the Association may be favoured with an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the provisions of the Bill before it becomes law.

FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The accounts of the Association for the year ending 31st October, 1881, show a credit balance at that date of Rs. 14,853-11-10.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

It was proposed by Mr. K.R. Kama, and seconded by Mr. Ramchundra Hemraj, that the report of the Committee which had been circulated be received, and the same be printed for general information ; and that the statement of accounts be accepted.

It was proposed by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, and seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Jadowjee, that Messrs. Dinshaw M. Petit, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Tapidas Vurjdas, Muncherjee N. Banajee and Wullubdas Waljee, who retire from the Committee in accordance with the rules of the Association, be re-elected members of the Committee.

It was proposed by Mr. Ramchandra Hemraj, and seconded by Mr. Jairaj Mukonjee, that Mr. Ranchordas Narotamdas be appointed an additional member of the managing Committee.

It was proposed by Mr. Latham, and seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, that Mr. D. M. Petit be re-elected Chairman, and Mr. James Greaves Deputy Chairman.

Mr. K.R. Kama proposed that a sub-committee be formed to consider the advisability and practicability of founding a technical school for the purpose of imparting theoretical knowledge of the art of spinning and weaving, and an experimental factory in Bombay ; and that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the sub-committee :—Messrs. D. M. Petit, James Greaves, N. M. Wadia, Cursondas Wullubdas and M. N. Banajee. Mr. Kama said that a school where practical and theoretical knowledge could be given, would produce competent workmen, who could be employed by millowners with great advantage to themselves. In these days of keen competition they must have skilled hands, who might be able to turn out such goods as the market required.

The Chairman said that to found such a school, they must spend at least Rs. 50,000. Money was the chief thing for carrying out the scheme advocated by Mr. Kama, and he did not know where the money was to come from. There was also some other practical difficulties in the way.

In the course of some conversation, Mr. Kama said that he simply threw out a suggestion, and if his resolution were carried it would be for the sub-committee to consider whether the scheme should be tried or not. For the present he did not commit them to any practical course.

Mr. Kama's name was added to the proposed sub-committee.

Mr. H. N. Saklatvala seconded Mr. Kama's proposition, which being put was carried.

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 14th instant.

THE TRUST LOANS.

Read Government Resolution No. 118, dated 4th March, intimating that the Government of India will be addressed in the sense of the Trustees' letter on the subject of their liability to pay arrears of interest accumulated between 1873 and 1879. Resolution.—To be recorded.

PROPOSED CONTINUATION OF ARGYLL-ROAD.

Read letter from the Acting Resident Engineer, dated 23rd February, submitting alternative estimates of the cost of making a road in continuation of Argyll-road to the Railway Company's land at Wadi-bunder, *i.e.*, (*a*) providing a fence at each side of the road, Rs. 3,995 ; (*b*) without fencing, Rs. 1,681. Read minutes of members of Land Committee, recommending that the road be made without fencing, and that the gates provided in (*b*) estimate be also dispensed with, thus reducing the estimate to Rs. 1,373. Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to ; the charge should be debited to capital.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Collector of Bombay, dated 28th February, inquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to take possession of Jackaria-bunder at once, and intimating that if they do, they will have to pay 6 per cent. interest on the purchase price, Rs. 3,13,608, until a suit which has been brought against the reputed owner is settled. Read draft reply (see page 90 of compilation No. ch—4, approved by Land Committee, declining in the circumstances to take over the property until the suit is settled. Resolution.—The draft reply should be sent.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

Read letter from the Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, dated 4th inst., applying for a lease for 50 years of a plot of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate fronting Frere-road, measuring 155' by 80' at a rent of Re. 1, per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years, and Re. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read minutes of members of Land Committee, recommending that Re. 1½ per square yard per annum be charged for first 20 years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, the land should be offered at the rents recommended by the Land Committee.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 25th January, asking that a clock be put up, near the dock entrance, estimated cost Rs. 200. Note.—It is proposed to put up the clock on east side of No. 1 warehouse.

Report by Port Officer, dated 3rd inst., that a dingy was swamped on the 2nd instant when coming alongside the Kaiser-i-Hind, but that no blame appears to attach to Mr. Harbour Master Smith therefor. Note.—It is proposed to record the papers.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 11th inst.

32 vessels piloted into harbour.
27 „ out of „
20 „ transported.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 10th inst.

13 square-rigged vessels entered.
10 „ „ left.
16 „ „ remaining in dock.

A VOLUNTEER CLUB.

WE believe there is some idea of attempting to establish a club in connection with the Bombay Volunteers. Such a club exists at Madras, in connection with the Madras Volunteer Guards, the following account of the working of which is given in the recently issued second annual report :—" The Club since its establishment has been an emphatic success. The number of members on the 31st December, 1881, was 72, inclusive of 29 honorary members. The total admissions during the year were 12 members and 16 honorary members ; that of withdrawals 14 ; of the latter 4 left Madras. It will be seen from the above numbers that the Club is not only going on, but *vires acquirit eundo*. On the 1st September last a large-sized billiard table was purchased for the Club, at a cost of Rs. 400. Half the sum was paid at once, and the balance by instalments of Rs. 100 at intervals of three months each. Though the funds of the Club were well able to meet the full cost, it was thought advisable to pay for the table by instalments, so as to have a reserve in case of emergency. After the purchase of the large table as few only, if any at all, practised on the parlour board, the Committee authorized its sale and a fair price was obtained for it. An application was received last November from the Volunteers attached to the Gun Carriage Factory requesting that a concession might be made in their favour, to allow them to be members of the Club for cricket alone, for which they offered to pay a small subscription monthly and a small donation. Having taken into consideration their limited means, and not wishing to have a separate cricket club in the regiment, the Committee complied with their request. In appreciation of the indulgences that the Club has always received from the Commandant, and as most of the money at the prize meeting has always been taken by Club-men it was resolved at a general meeting of the members of the Club to place a sum of Rs. 50 at the disposal of the colonel for the rifle meeting, held in December last. It was most gratifying to the members of the club to find that their donation was utilized for the consolation stakes, which thus happily removed from them the necessity of taking anything from their own gift. On the 23rd of May last a quadrille party was given by the members in the College Hall in commemoration of Her Majesty's Birth-day. The Committee regret to find that so small a percentage of Volunteers belong to the Regimental Club. Of 600 enrolled men, barely eight per cent. are members. By the kind permission of the Colonel all Volunteer members are allowed ammunition free for practice, during the greater portion of the year, not to speak of the opportunities afforded for excelling in cricket, lawn-tennis, badminton and billiards, and the Working Committee would specially bring to the notice of the officers of the regiment the immense amount of good a club of this nature must have, both on the shooting as well as the general improvement of the men. The Committee note with pleasure that the attendance of members and their friends is greatly increasing, and as the billiard table occupies the best hall in the place, the building will soon become too small for them ; but the Committee are on the look out for more commodious premises. The billiard table has become popular, and the earnings from it at the date of this report have amounted to over Rs. 202. In addition to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, *Graphic* and local papers, the *Overland Mail* has been subscribed for." The statement shows a total receipt of Rs. 1,522-15-11, and disbursement amounting to Rs. 1,254-5-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 268-10-9 at the credit of the Club.

A TRADE MAP.

THE Railway Department have prepared two large diagram maps of India which should be studied by every merchant and trader in the country. No. 1 shows " the principal centres of traffic on railways in India," stations having a gross inwards and outwards traffic of five lakhs of rupees or more, being surrounded by a circle of colour within which are figures showing the annual traffic in thousands of rupees. A circle one-eighth of an inch radius is the unit chosen to represent five lakhs, and comparisons can thus be made at a glance. Two very large circles shows that Calcutta and Bombay, as might have been expected, draw to themselves the largest traffic ; the figures for 1880 being in the case of the former 25,315 and of the latter 20,668. This means that the railway traffic inwards and outwards, which Calcutta dealt with in that year, was Rs. 46,47,000 greater than that of Bombay. Cawnpore ranks next to the two Presidency towns, and then comes Dinapore, Delhi and Agra. Diagram No. 2 shows " approximately, per open mile, the gross traffic inwards and outwards" on Indian railways, the plan adopted being the drawing of a branch of a pink colour of varying breadth on either side of the black lines which indicate the course of the various railways. The breadth of the coloured bands represents, on the scale of half-an-inch for one lakh of rupees, the annual gross traffic, and cousequently shows nearly double the actual mileage receipts. The band is broadest from Allahabad to Calcutta, though from Khandwa to Bombay the breadth is nearly as great. Then come the Eastern Bengal ; the section of the E. I. R. from Allahabad to Delhi ; and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line, in due order of merit. The little line from Ruk to Sibi, known as the Kandahar Railway, and only 64 miles in length, earned at the rate of Rs. 35,733 per mile ; while the Punjab Northern, with 180 miles open, only reached Rs. 32,268. —*Pioneer*.

RISKS IN THE PERSIAN GULF TRADE.

THE Bushire correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—

The firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., of Bombay, have had some difficulties in their opium transactions with a Persian merchant of Yezd, with whom they have traded during the last 15 or 16 years. It appears the Bombay firm used to advance the Persian merchant a sum of 1,000 rupees on every chest of opium consigned to them for sale in China, and keep a running account ; that last year they found the Persian merchant rather slack in his consignments, and observing that he was over a lakh of rupees in their debt, they brought the matter to his notice, and were assured that 117 chests of opium were ready at Bunder Abbass for consignment to them for s. s. Calder. Soon after this, further bills were drawn on Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's firm, which they hesitated to honour, and wired to know whether any more opium was *en route*, but receiving no reply they delayed payment and were subsequently surprised to learn that the 117 chests of opium were not sent on from Bunder Abbass to their consignment, per s. s. Calder, as previously arranged. Through representations in the proper quarter, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon have succeeded in getting the authorities to lay an embargo on the opium till their claim to the same be established. Their debtor in Yezd, after trying every manœuvre to prevent the 117 chests of opium being handed over to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, now disputes their claim and is prepared to send an agent to Bushire to show accounts at the investigation which is to take place in Bushire. A Mr. Meyers had been deputed to Bushire and Bunder Abbass, by the Bombay firm, to take possession of the opium, but failed to do more than had already been done in regard to the embargo. He returned by last mail to appear again at the investigation, if required, with accounts, &c.

This supposed breach of faith on the part of the Yezd merchant has caused dissatisfaction to the native merchants of Bushire, inasmuch as they in most instances depend on the timely advances made to them by the firms of Messrs. D. Sassoon and E. D. Sassoon in their business in opium and other commodities, and fear they will be mistrusted in future.

It would certainly be an advisable measure for all firms giving advances on mercantile commodities in Bushire not to trust entirely to the Persian merchant in future, but to appoint some trusty agent on the spot to take possession after due inspection of the commodity on which advances are required ; and, as regards opium, a qualified tester should be at the disposal of such agent to guard against spurious stuff being passed, else further attempts will be made at fraud, which becomes very difficult to prove in consequence of the support the delinquents receive from the laws and institutions of Persia, especially when the prosecutors do not belong to the Mahomedan creed. And if at any time brought home to them justice is evaded on the plea of bankruptcy, whether true or otherwise, to screen the swindler. At one time Arabs and Persians used to consider it a great disgrace to become bankrupt, and the insolvent was hardly dealt with, and not countenanced by the trading community ; but nowadays recklessness in trade is the rule without any calculation as to result and without any fear of consequences. Sanctuary for a short time in a mosque or under the wing of some powerful potentate, compels the creditors to seek an arrangement, and the insolvent, being set free, pays one-tenth or one-eigth of his debts to such as have power and compounds for the payment of the balance in yearly instalments, which are very seldom carried out in good faith.

BENGAL.

BRIGADE PARADE.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has expressed himself highly satisfied with the conduct of the troops in garrison at the parade held on Monday morning last. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor rode with the Chief's staff through the parade. The Volunteer Rifles acquitted themselves remarkably well.—*Statesman*.

A SHIKAR PARTY.—The Maharaja of Dharbhanga, accompanied by the Earl of Ilchester and a large party of friends, has gone on a shooting excursion over his property adjoining Nipal.—*Englishman*.

THE STATION HOSPITAL SYSTEM.—The introduction of the station hospital system into Bengal has been the cause of depriving some officers of the Army Medical Department of Rs. 30 per mensem, for it is notified that horse allowance will no longer be drawn as a separate item by officers of the Army Medical Department. Officers, however, having the rank of field officer will continue to draw allowance for one horse as heretofore, but all officers attached to mounted corps cease to draw any after the 31st of this month.—*Id.*

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S STATE CARRIAGES.—We inspected on Wednesday at Messrs. Dykes and Co.'s, the well-known carriage builders, two excellent specimens of artistic carriage work executed for the Gaekwar of Baroda. One is a canoe-shaped landau, of elegant shage and symmetry, most elaborately finished with gold and silver ornamentation of good taste and reflecting the highest credit on the natives who executed it, being fully equal to many specimen of gold and silver work shown at our late exhibition. The hammer cloth is particularly handsome, made of crimson and green velvet with good fringes, expressly made for the firm in England. The carriage is lined with emerald green satin with gold lace borders, and the carpet of green also, most tastefully, and not too gorgeously, embroidered with flowers, is far too good for the feet to rest on. Very handsome silver lamps, picked out with gold, give a thorough finish to this unique carriage. The other carriage is a sociable painted royal blue, with cream colour and gold striping, lined with golden coloured satin and embroidered lace of blue and gold pattern, and even more elaborately ornamented than the other. Both reflect the greatest credit on the taste and workmanship of the firm.—*Id.*

CALCUTTA GUN CLUB.—The members of this sporting fraternity made another onslaught on pigeons on Tuesday afternoon in their endeavours to possess themselves of the cup presented for competition by their President, Sir George Greaves, and subsequently—this event having been despatched with great rapidity—they expended more powder and shot over two sweepstakes. On the whole the shooting for the cup was perhaps better than on Wednesday last, but when Mr. Reily shoots every bird he points his gun at, it would be absurd to analyse the performances of the other competitors. Some remarkable long shots were made by Captain Haines, Mr. Davies, Mr. Reily and Mr. Thomas—ranging from 40 to 50 yards ; but there were some extraordinarily short shots too, ranging from 5 to 9 yards, which must have reduced the birds to such a state that their feathers alone held their flesh together instead of *vice versa*. Some gentlemen fell off in their shooting after the cup event, and many hit their birds hard, though without scoring, but His Excellency the Viceroy's body-guard were on the alert, and had a rare field day, for they waited till the wounded birds alighted on the trees out of bounds, and then bagged them through the instrumentality of weapons resembling petards and culvers, whose bark at 10 yards distance would be worse than the bite, but they barked at about 2 yards, and finally reduced poor pigeon to ribbons. Ladies again graced the occasion and seemed to take a lively interest in the shooting. Mr. Reily won Sir George Greaves' Cup and Mr. Davies the second prize. Major Deane won the 1st Sweep and Mr. Reily the second, the handicap distances having been very judiciously fixed.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE NILGIRY RAILWAY PROJECT.—We are glad to learn that the Government of Madrrs have sent up to the Government of India, with their recommendation for sanction, the proposals of the Nilgiri Railway Company for the construction of a railway on the Coonoor ghaut.—*Madras Mail*.

THE NEW FELLOWS OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY. —The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Madras University :—The Zamorin of Calicut, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadur, Mir Ansarud-din Sahib Bahadur, the Rev. C. Cooper, M.A., Mr. H. W. Bliss, B. A., Mr. A. T. Arundel, B. A., the Rev. C. E. Kennett, D. D., Mr. P. Viziarangam Mudelliar, and R. Ragunath Rao Dewan Bahadur.

GENERAL DAUD SHAH IN MADRAS.—General Daud Shah arrived by mail train on Thursday evening from the north and was received at the railway station by Captain W. A. Curzon Wylie, the officer in political charge of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, who was instructed by the Government of India to provide accommodation for his ex-Excellency and following, numbering six in all. The General will make a short stay in Madras and proceed to Ootacamund, after having an interview with his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts shortly expected here from his tour of inspection. Sir Frederick is at present engaged in inspecting the Hyderabad forces. Daud Shah, it is understood, will take up his residence permanently on the hills in compliance with a request made some time ago by him to the Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times*.

MADRAS DEATH-RATE.—From the 4th to the 10th instant, 2 Europeans, 2 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 209 Hindoos, and 43 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 265 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 291. The deaths are thus classified : 10 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 67 from fever, 27 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, 21 from cholera, and 124 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,572, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·1 per 1,000 per annum.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The annual athletic sports of this regiment will commence at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, 25th instant, on the camp equipage ground. The committee is composed of Major W. M. Scharlieb, President, and Captain F. J. James and Lieut. G. D. Coleman, members. Major Scharlieb will be Judge, and Colonel Ross Church Referee. The programme consists of throwing the cricket ball, putting an 18-lb. shot, veteran race, 100 yards, limit of age 40, hurdle race, 140 yards, 6 hurdles 20 yards apart, high jump, long jump, company races, 150 yards ; pick-a-back race, 3-legged race, sack race, flat race, 150 yards.—*Times*.

CHOLERA AT ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.—A correspondent at St. Thomas' Mount writes :—It is now nearly a month since cholera made its appearance at this station. Up to the 14th instant seventeen cases were reported, out of which 6 cases proved fatal. It had been gradually disappearing ; but to the great disappointment of every one of us here, it broke out again on Wednesday in the Chetty street. In one house three persons were attacked on the same day, and two of them died at short intervals of a few hours. Major Taylor, our Cantonment Magistrate, with his usual zeal and energy, proceeded to the spot immediately and made all the necessary arrangements for the supply of medicine to those suffering from the disease. However, it looks very strange that people should be refused medicine in the Civil Dispensary and told to go to the police and sanitary peons, who have a stock of medicine on hand.—*Times*.

THE ESTATE OF THE RIGHT HON. W. P. ADAM.—Application has been made to Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras for a grant of letters of Administration with the first disposition and settlement and codicil (as set forth in an extract thereof from the register of deeds in the books of Council and Session at Kinross in Scotland) of the estate and effects of the Right Honorable William Patrick Adam, late Governor of Madras, to William Hutt Curzon Wyllie as the duly constituted attorney of Hugh Lindsay Antrolius William Adam Loch and Thomas Dawson Brodie, the acting and proving executors of the said first disposition and settlement and codicil of the said deceased for their use and benefit.

IMPENDING REDUCTIONS IN THE MADRAS ARMY.—"Fact" writes to the *Madras Mail* :—" Government are under the delusion that a very considerable saving will be effected by the reduction of four Cavalry and eighteen Infantry Regiments. I cannot speak of what it may be in Bengal or Bombay, but as regards this Presidency, there will be no saving, at any rate, for the next eight years, before which time probably some extra regiments will be raised. A rough calculation shows that the expenses attending the breaking up of eight Madras Regiments, with the increase of strength of the four Cavalry Regiments, will be upwards of two lakhs, such as compensation for lines abandoned, hutting money to men proceeding to join their new regiments, railway fares for men and their families, increase to pension establishment (as many will take their pension in preference to joining a new corps), and kit money to men enlisted in their place. The saving effected by the staff allowances, &c., will be only Rs. 24,000 a year, leaving Government considerably to the bad in the transaction."

ACCIDENTS AT BANGALORE.—Two ugly accidents occurred last week to equestrians. While practising at lime-cutting on horse-back, Dr. Cowan, the popular young surgeon of the Artillery, fell and broke his leg. On Saturday morning, a still more sad accident occurred. Miss Stansfeld, daughter of Colonel Stansfeld, the Commissariat officer, was riding down the South Parade with another lady, when her horse shied, and threw her with force to the ground, her head coming in contact with a stone, being much cut and bruised. The accident occurred opposite the house of Mr. R. Stephenson, whither the poor young lady was carried in a senseless condition. Restoratives were administered, and Miss Stansfeld gradually recovered her senses, and on the arrival of her father and mother, who were immediately apprised of the mishap, she was conveyed home in a dhooly, where, we are glad to learn, she is progressing favourably. —*Spectator*.

A ZEALOUS COLLECTOR OF CURIOS.—When Mr. Purdon Clarke was in Madras, certain antique arms in the Museum, interesting both from an artistic and an antiquarian point of view, attracted his attention, and, with the acquisitiveness peculiar to *savans* supported by gubernatorial influence, endeavoured by the offer of a liberal price to secure them for the South Kensington Museum which he represents ; but the accomplished enthusiast that is at the head of the Madras institution was not to be so easily done out of his cherished treasures, and sternly refused to part with them for love or money. Thus baffled in his attempts to rifle our noble Museum of some of its valued contents, the eminent architect found himself in a plight. But there was aid at hand. In Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, of the Mount Road, Madras possesses a firm of jewllers who are none the less artists too, and whom no work of whatever magnitude or delicacy seems to daunt, and they bodly came to his rescue. Failing the original, therefore, our travelling collecto of curios is now obliged to content himself with mere copies, and we understand that the above firm have undertaken to produce faithful imitations of the set.—*Times*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE " INDIAN HERALD."—The proprietor of the *Indian Herald* regrets to announce that he is under the necessity of discontinuing the publication of the daily newspaper which he has now carried on since 1879. He is compelled to take this step by the want of that public support upon which he had reckoned, and which is necessary for the proper maintenance of such an undertaking. At the same time, in withdrawing from his present position he desires to acknowledge the enlightened recognition which has frequently been accorded to his efforts and objects by those to whom he was a stranger, and to tender his cordial thanks to the friends who have generously aided him in the enterprise which he now abandons. It only remains to be said that all moneys paid in advance to the *Indian Herald* by subscribers and others will be duly returned. In case of any oversight application may be made to the Manager.

THE TREATMENT OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

THE correspondence respecting the treatment of the Jews in Russia which has been received by the British Foreign Office occupies a Parliamentary Paper "Russia, No. 1, 1882" of nearly 30 pages. The reports, which begin in May of last year, come from Sir Edward Thornton, Mr. Wyndham, and Vice-Consul Law at St. Petersburg, Colonel Maude at Warsaw, Consul-General Stanley at Odessa, Consul Wooldridge at Taganrog, and Vice-Consul Wagstaff at Nicolaieff. The early despatches, written in May give accounts of the riots at Elizabethgrad, Kieff, Smerinka, and other places. Writing on May 28, Consul-General Stanley gives an account of the disturbances on the 15th of that month at Odessa. These were never serious, he says, like those at Elizabethgrad and Kieff ; the energetic measures taken by the Governor-General, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, kept the people down. The Consul-General adds the following remarks on the nature of the outbreaks :—

" Not a person I have spoken to but thinks that the recent outbreaks against the Jews throughout South Russia were fomented by those who used the Jews as a pretext, and who wished to cause general disturbance and disaffection, in the same manner as they previously fomented incendiarism, and, as there is reason to fear, will again do so. Among other results hoped for by them was the hostility which would be arouzed against Government by the quantity of innocent people who would certainly be arrested, as is always the case on any disturbance occurring in Russia.

" It is generally believed that Russians feel hatred and contempt for the Jews. The upper, or rather middle classes—for of what in Western Europe would be considered upper classes I have only met a handful—certainly have an unreasoning feeling against them, and a Jew can rarely get into a club ; but I do not think the mass of the nation has any hatred against them. They live together in the villages on perfectly friendly terms, and on the rare occasions when they have been attacked the motive has been not hatred, but plunder.

" Unfortunately, the policy of the Government towards them has, till very recently, given Russians some warrant for believing they may with impunity prove their superiority in one quality, namely, brute force.

" The Jews are also frequently spoken of as only exercising the trades of usurers and money lenders, but this is far from correct. In the villages they certainly often are money-lenders, and charge a very high interest, but the peasants can get advances on no terms from any others, the risk of repayment being great, the debtor being as anxious to defraud the Jew creditor as the latter is to get high interest. The only shops in the villages are kept by Jews, and were they prevented from keeping them the Russian peasant would be deprived of many necessaries, or have to pay a much higher price for them. The gin-shops in the villages might with advantage be suppressed, but Government deliberately allows them.

" As to their business generally, nearly the whole legitimate grain trade of South Russia is in their hands. Among the leading bankers, merchants, and shopkeepers are Jews. In Odessa and most towns in South Russia the majority of the shops are kept by Jews.

" Finally, as to their character for honesty, nearly every foreign business establishment in South Russia largely employs them in confidential situations, and were Jews to leave South Russia trade would entirely collapse."

On June 3, Consul Wooldridge sent a report from Taganrog on the subject, giving some account of disturbances which had taken place at Berdiansk, Melitopol, Tacmac, Alexandrovsk, and Mariapol. In several of these towns the property of the Jews had been plundered, and the Jews themselves had been driven out ; but Mr. Wooldridge doubted whether any lives had been lost, and strong repressive measures had been taken. The riots at Odessa and Kief form the subject of a memorandum drawn up by Vice-Consul Law at St. Petersburgh on Jun 14, after visiting the disturbed disiricts in Touth-West Russia. At Odessa the outbreaks lasted nearly a week, and many drinking shops, houses of ill-fame, and small dealers' stores belonging to Jews were touched, but he did not hear of any severe personal injuries. The amount of direct damage done was estimated not to exceed £10,000. At Kieff the riots commenced about mid-day on Sunday, May 1, and lasted, unchecked, till late on Monday afternoon. Not till then did the Governor-General, General Drenteln, ordered the troops to fire on the mob. The establishments and private houses of the Jews were sacked in every direction ; but they were not generally personally maltreated, though it was said that some 20 were killed at night in the suburbs of the town. When Mr. Law visited Kieff there were in the temporary shelter provided by the authorities 762 Jewish families, comprising 3,150 individuals, of whom 20 per cent. were adult males. They were in a starving condition and being fed by Government. After despatches giving accounts of Anti-Jewishriots at Borispol and Nieschin, we have the following extract from a letter from Consul-General Stanley to Lord Granville, dated Odessa, August 1 :—

" I have the honour to enclose copy of a memorandum by Mr. Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the anti-Semitic movement in South Russia.

" Mr. Wagstaff has evidently paid great attention to the subject, and his views appear well worthy of consideration. I cannot, however, agree with all the conclusions he draws from the facts.

" I do not think, though I admit this is a moot point, that the peasant class have any hatred against the Jew as Jew ; and I believe close examination will show that the riots had a political end, and that in every instance of an anti-Jew riot the peasants have been incited to it by those who used for their own purposes their love of drink and hope of plunder.

" The destruction of the bank notes at Kieff appears on investigation to be not proved.

" I have, &c., " G. E. STANLEY."

One of the later despatches from Consul-General Stanley refers to the communications on this subject from a correspondent which were printed in the *Times* :—

" ODESSA, Jan. 18.

" My Lord,—In the *Times* of the 11th and 13th inst. are two communications headed, 'The Persecution of the Jews in Russia.'

" Among the riots described are the disturbances which took place at Odessa, last may, and this description is so incorrect and exaggerated and the descriptions of what took place at some other of the places mentioned so far exceed in horrors the descriptions given to me by eye-witnesses at those places, that I think very little faith can be given to any part of it, more especially to the accounts of the violations of women.

" As to Odessa, the statement is that the Governor-General took no precautions, though informed of the probable rising ; that a Jew called Handelmen was killed that 11 Jewesses were violated, one of whom died in consequence ; and that the police estimated the value of the Jews' property destroyed at 1,137,381 roubles.

" There is hardly any truth in all this.

" The Governor-General, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, took large precautions beforehand, collecting and disposing the troops and police as he best could, and he issued a proclamation warning the people against joining in any disturbances, and expressing his determination and ability to suppress them should any occur. On isolated disturbances occurring, he was most active and energetic, accompanying the troops, and personally arresting some disturbers.

" No Jew called Handelman nor any other Jew was killed, nor did any Jew subsequently die from injuries received during the disturbances. One Jew, named Siabkin, four days after the disturbances entered into a dispute with a Russian, who struck him with a stick shod with iron, and so injured him that he died subsequently in hospital.

" No Jewesses were violated here, nor were women in any way assaulted. I have taken pains to question Jews of all classes, and none know of such a case.

" The claim sent in by the Jewish community amounted to 300,000 roubles. For this they were reprimanded by the better class of Jews, who told them it was shameful to make such an excessive claim. They admitted it was excessive, but excused themselves saying that, by asking much, they might get something approximate to their losses. A most respectable Jew has told me that the losses at the highest estimate could not have exceeded 50,000 roubles.

" In my despatch of the 28th of May last I gave an account of the disturbances here, and set down the losses of the Jews at about £2,000 or 20,000 rouble.

" With a fuller knowledge of what took place then when I then wrote, I see no reason to change anything in that despatch, and my opinion of Jews in their relation to Russia and Russians as therein expressed remains unchanged ; but no possible good can result to the Jews from such gross exaggerations as are contained in the accounts published in the *Times*.

" That the Russian authorities during these outbreaks were generally most apathetic and neglectful of their duties, allowing the brutal mobs to plunder and ill-treat the Jews, and that these suffered terribly in loss of property andloss of home, that no compensation has yet been given them, and that they are still in reasonable fear of similar scenes occurring, there is no doubt, but throughout these riots there has been little loss of life, and violations of women have, I believe, been most rare.

" It is possible, as alleged in the *Times*, that there may have been such. I know of one case at Elizabethgrad, when a common soldier violated a Jewess who had been placed under his protection by an officer.

" Many Jews have mentioned this case to me, but none to whom I have spoken have heard of others, and they say it is incredible they should have occurred without being known to Jews throughout the land.

" I am endeavouring to collect from eye-witnesses —Jews where possible—narratives of what happened at the different places mentioned in *The Times*, which, if I find reliable, I will do myself the honour of submitting to your Lordship.

" They will, I believe, tell a sufficiently dreadful and disgraceful tale, but not so full of horrors as *The Times* account.—I have, &c., " G. E. STANLEY.

" P. S.—I have just seen a Polish gentleman whose estates are at Berezouka, one of the places mentioned by *The Times*. He tells me that he was there at the time of the disturbances ; that the account given in the *Times* of the disturbances there is altogether untrue ; that no Jew was killed or subsequently died in consquence of injuries received, and that no Jewess was violated. " G. E. S."

The outrages in Warsaw form the subject of a despatch from Colonel Maude, dated Warsaw, December 30, and of a report by Mr. Law, the former Vice-Consul at St. Petersburg, whose report on the riots in South-West Russia we have already referred to. The Warsaw outbreak began, it will be remembered, in an accident at the Church of the Holy Cross caused by false alarm of fire. The calamity was wantonly attributed to the Jews, who were pilaged and outraged by the mob, unchecked by police or soldiers, for more than 30 hours. Colonel Maude states that the damage done amounted to nearly £100,000, most of it falling upon the poorest class of Jews ; and that about 100 Jews were subjected to personal violence, of whom perhaps 10 or 12 had died of their injuries. Mr. Law speaks of several Jews being brutally ill-used, but is disinclined to believe in the stories of women being outraged. The suffering was mainly confined to the poorer Jews, as the richer, who dwelt together in one quarter of the town, collected together, resisted and worsted the mob. The number of families ruined in the Warsaw outrages was estimated by the *Novoe Vremya* at over 6,000, by the *Golos* at 2,011. Speaking of the attitude of respectable citizens towards the rioters, Mr. Law is sorry to state that " a spirit of religious fanaticism appeared to render an immense majority of them temporarily blind to the enormity of the crimes which were committed before their eyes, and with their undoubted approval."

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